

Vol. XIV, 1937
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CARNegie LIBRARY OF
PITTSBURGH, PA.
12-31-37

This coupon will appear
every day with a different
number in the Daily Worker.
Fourteen different num-
bered coupons, seven of
which must be consecutively
numbered, entitle the holder
to obtain two volumes of
the JACK LONDON LIBRARY
in accordance with the
Daily Worker presentation
offer rules.

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

WEATHER: Local:
Partly cloudy and com-
fortable today.
Showers today, moder-
ate, easterly shifting to
southerly winds.
Eastern New York:
Partly cloudy followed
by showers in extreme
south portion today.
Slightly cooler in north
portion.

EARLY
EDITION

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1937 (10 Pages) Price 3 Cents

CRACK CHINESE ARMY HULKS FOR BACK TO RIVER; DRIVE TO SPLIT INVADER'S LINES IN SHANGHAI

LIBERAL HOUSE GROUP ISSUES OPEN LETTER

Foes of Peace in Spain,
China Denounced by
Progressives

See full text of statement by
the House Liberals on Page 6.

By Alan Max

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—A group of House Progressives today on the eve of adjournment, issued a stirring "letter to the American people" in which they scored the failure to enact a genuine people's program during the present session and urged its passage at the next. The letter was signed by Gerald J. Bolles, Wisconsin Progressive and floor leader of the Farmer-Labor-Progressive bloc; Jerry J. O'Connell, Democrat of Montana; John M. Coffee, Democrat of Washington; and two Minnesota Farmer-Laborites, John T. Bernard, and Henry G. Teigan.

Many other progressive agreed with most of the contents of the letters. Still playing with the old idea of "let's mind our own business" however, they were not ready to accept the clear-cut position on foreign policy as stated by the Progressive bloc in their letter.

On this point, after quoting both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull to the effect that the United States must be concerned with peace in every part of the world, the letter stated:

"It remains for us Progressives, for others in Congress sincerely desirous of preserving peace, and for the people generally, to so shape our legislative policy that arrogant aggressors and peacebreakers shall at least know that American policy is not a standing invitation to them to do elsewhere what they did in Spain—to do what is now being done in China."

(Continued on Page 6)

Reopen R. R. Negotiations, Men Demand

Protests from All Over
Country Seek 20-Cent
Wage Increase

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A nation-wide movement to reopen negotiations for the original demands of 20 cents an hour increase for the 800,000 railroad workers of the non-operating crafts is indicated by reports from St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago, as well as Northwest, over the country at the general chairman's meeting last Friday.

Unity Is Keynote of Union Leaders on Eve of Auto Convention in Milwaukee



Executive officers of the United Automobile Workers. Left to right seated: Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president; Homer Martin, president and George Addes, secretary-treasurer. Standing: Walter N. Wells, third vice-president and Edward Hall, second vice-president.

Mortimer Declares Gains Show Correctness of Industrial Unionism

By Lawrence Emery

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—"The success of the Automobile Workers Union has resulted from our correct following of the principles of industrial unionism as laid down by the Committee for Industrial Organization. In our coming convention the union will reaffirm the correctness of this policy and prepare to accomplish our next objective, the unionization of the Ford Motor Company."

That was the opening statement of Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president of the auto union, in an interview with the Daily Worker in which he discussed the problems facing his organization and its issues of the current convention.

"I regard the organization of Ford's as extremely important," Mortimer continued, "because it will pave the way for something that I have hoped and fought for since I began work as an auto worker in 1914—a national agreement in the industry that will establish uniform adequate wages and assure decent working conditions everywhere."

Known throughout the union for his coolness under fire, Mortimer spoke quietly but with a confidence that is typical of the man who was justly credited with much of the success during the strike against General Motors.

When I mentioned his role in that strike, Mortimer attempted to minimize it.

"All of the union officials shared the work," he reminded me, "and the credit has to be passed out in the same way. Also, don't forget those hundreds of unsung heroes who never made the headlines. I mean by that those workers inside the plants who overnight became courageous leaders and were to a great degree responsible for the discipline and solidarity that characterized the strike."

'Solidarity Must Be Watchword' - Brophy

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—"Solidarity must be the watchword for the Milwaukee convention of the United Auto Workers of America," C. I. O. Director John Brophy declared in an interview here today.

Pointing out that the employers are "only too ready to take advantage of any division in the ranks of labor," Brophy asserted that the "splendid unity that has been achieved by the auto workers must be maintained and strengthened."

The C. I. O. Director said that the organization of the auto workers during the past year has been a "test for C. I. O. policies."

"The events of 1937 in the automobile industry have justified those unions which set up the C. I. O. for the purpose of organizing the workers in the mass production industries."

Brophy pointed to the phenomenal growth of the U. A. W. A. from a membership of 30,000 at the South Bend convention a year ago, to the 400,000 enrolled under the union banner today.

He predicted that with collective bargaining already established with Chrysler, General Motors—two of the big three—and with numerous smaller concerns, it will "only be a matter of time until the right to organize freely and without interference will also become a fact at Ford's."

Martin Says Ford King- dom Will Be Made Part of U. S. Within Year

By DeWitt Gilpin

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—"Within this year the Automobile Workers Union will make the Kingdom of Dearborn a part of the United States."

It was Homer Martin speaking and serving notice upon the Ford Motor Company that the main objective of the powerful auto union is the unionization of its plants.

"That means," Martin told me as I interviewed him for the Daily Worker prior to his departure for the convention of the union, "that we will secure a union contract which will establish real Americanism in the Ford plants. Also, because of the collusion between Ford's and the lackey's holding public office in Dearborn, we will city hall there and fill it with lead a movement to sweep clean the representatives of the people."

ONCE ON ASSEMBLY LINE
Youthful-looking veteran of the tremendous strike struggles that humbled the once arrogant open shop autocrats, and a man who has risen from a worker on a GM assembly line to presidency of the CIO's most rapidly growing union, Martin has a record for keeping his organizational plans.

Just four years ago, aroused by the conditions in the Kansas City plant, in which he worked, he pledged 50 men to secrecy and led them into a campaign that organized the plant, making at that time the declaration that some day General Motors would regret their injustices that transformed him from a deliberating theological student into a labor organizer of action.

It's a matter of record that the corporation has.

"I haven't forgotten those days," Martin told me when I recalled the incident to him, "and I was sorry I missed the fireworks when the old gang organized the Ford plant and conducted the first successful sit-down in a Ford plant. You can't blame a man for being proud of his home town when something like that happens."

10,000 SIGNED UP
Since the Ford strike in Kansas City, Martin pointed out, other plants in Richmond, Ga., and St. Louis have been completely organized.

Approximately 10,000 union members have been signed up in the giant River Rouge plant in Dearborn. Many workers joining since the NLRB hearings—hearings which Martin describes as "destroying the Ford myth by exposing the truth."

LOYALISTS GAIN 3 MILES AT SANTANDER

French, British Ships
to Sink Fascist Subs
Which Attack Them

MADRID, Aug. 19 (UP).—The highway between Santander and Reinos became a "canal of corpses" tonight after a fierce Loyalist counter-attack that drove Gen. Francisco Franco's encircling fascists back nearly three miles, dispatches from the Northern front said.

Franco's advance up the broad highway, led by a fleet of Italian tanks and troops of Italian "Black Arrows," was said to have been demoralized by the surprise assault.

Tonight, it was reported, the fascists had been forced back as far as Rubiaba, 35 miles Southwest of Santander.

Loyalists and fascists fought hand-to-hand on the rocky hill-sides to the right and left of the highway, each side capturing, losing and recapturing positions within a few hours.

The fascists had at first succeeded in establishing themselves on both sides of the highway "due to the element of surprise and with the aid of a large air force which bombed and strafed."

HAND-TO-HAND
After the first hand-to-hand encounter with bayonets, grenades and trench knives, the Loyalists fell back, reorganized their units and attacked in force, led by armored cars. Heavy infantry units followed the cars and drove the fascists back to Rubiaba.

The counter-attack continued against the treacherous heights of Cerro de Santa Marina where the Loyalists, under cover of early morning darkness, clambered up the boulder-strewn hillside and routed the fascists.

Fascist war planes attempted to drive the Loyalists from the new positions, but without success.

Loyalist fighting planes were reported to have brought down three fascist planes, including a Nazi ship, during the "dog fight" over the mountain tops.

AIR DUEL
A government communiqué said 12 fighters of nine fascist bombers and five pursuit planes. Two of the fascist planes fell inside the government lines. Two Loyalist pilots were in the battle.

In the Buenavista sector near Oviedo, westward from Santander along the Biscaya coast, the Loyalists were reported to have captured a fascist trench and inflicted heavy casualties after a four-hour hand-to-hand battle.

Asturian dynamiters, tunneling beneath the fascist trenches, set off a mine at dawn and scattered corpses over a wide area, the war office reported. The blast was followed by a bayonet charge that drove the remaining fascists in retreat.

Fascist artillery attempted to prevent the Loyalists from occupying the blasted trenches, but the Loyalist held firm.

Attackers Advance Despite Heavy Fire

Chinese Envoy to U.S. Assails
Tokio Slaughter of Civilians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UP).—Chinese Ambassador C. T. Wang issued a statement charging Japan with sole responsibility for the "slaughtering" of civilians in Shanghai. He appealed to the moral judgment of the United States to consider the "wanton destruction" occurring there.

Ambassador Wang, in his statement, said:

"It is extraordinarily naive for some people to attempt to pull wool over the eyes of the American public by asserting that China is anti-foreign simply because the lives and properties of civilians of all nationalities including the Chinese who live in Shanghai are being endangered by the intensive fighting."

"The truth is that the Japanese war machine is alone responsible for the slaughtering of non-combatant civilians in Shanghai by making use of the International Settlement and the Whangpoo River as its base of operations on land and water and in the air. The minute the Japanese forces are withdrawn from that area, Shanghai will at once enjoy the same peaceful serenity as it did before August 9."

Wilkins Hops Homeless Live To Aid Search On Shanghai's For USSR Aces Sidewalks

3rd Day of Storm Keeps
Mattern, Crosson
on Ground

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 19 (UP).—Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed polar explorer, left here in his huge flying boat today on his way to Alaska to help search for six lost Soviet transpolar fliers.

He stopped here after a fast flight from New York only long enough to take on 1,000 gallons of gasoline. Then, with four crew members, he took off from Toronto harbor and pointed the big ship toward Port Arthur, where the expedition will be joined by S. I. Cheeseman, who will serve as co-pilot. Cheeseman was with Wilkins on his 1931 expedition to the South Pole.

MATTEN, CROSSON
WAIT END OF STORM
FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 19 (UP).—The third day of a northern storm kept rescue fliers grounded today as radio stations listened for a signal from the lost Soviet plane.

Defense clouds, intermittent rains here and snows farther north, precluded the search. The six fliers had been missing six days. They made their last report by radio two hours after crossing the North Pole last Friday.

Jimmy Mattern and Joe Crosson, American fliers, were waiting out the storm here, ready to take out their two-motored planes at the first break in the weather.

They studied maps and estimated that the lost plane, which was en route from Moscow to the United States along the 148th meridian, was probably down on an ice floe 500 miles north of the Alaskan coast. The Soviet airmen had provisions for a 45-day encampment.

Another rescue plane, piloted by Bob Randall of Canada's Mackenzie Airways, was grounded at Point Barrow.

Polish Police Guns Kill 5, Wound 20 Farmers

WARSAW, Aug. 19.—Police guns blazed into a crowd of farm strikers today near Przemyśl, killing five workers and badly wounding many more.

Casualties mounted to 20 persons hurt, including five policemen, when strikers fought back with stones and pitchforks.

Rioting in other agricultural districts was also reported today.

Nanking Troops Push On to Cut Off Nippon Bluejackets

BRING UP BIG GUNS

Japanese Threaten to
Raid Soviet Consul's
Office in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20 (Friday) (UP).—Reports to the International Settlement garrison today said Chinese forces had occupied the wayside wharf of the Nippon Yusen Kai-sha Co. on the Yangtze River. If true, this would mean they had cut land communications of the Japanese between the Japanese consulate and the lower Yangtze.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—Japanese lines in East Shanghai reeled and fell back almost to the Whangpoo River late today when crack Chinese troops opened a slashing drive which caught their enemy off balance.

The Chinese penetrated into the Ward Road Jail and Yangtze Road well within the Eastern, or Japanese-held district of the International Settlement.

The attackers swept in from the Kiangwan area in the northeast. Their goal was to cut off several thousand Japanese bluejackets holding the Hongkew area.

If Chinese can hold these new lines, they can make the main Japanese position between the Whangpoo and Bochow Creek precarious. Japanese lines cracked under a fierce Chinese onslaught at the junction of the two streams, and Japanese commanders rushed tanks and armored cars into the breach to stem the advance.

THREATEN RAID
Two Chinese divisions were ready to fight off an expected landing of Japanese at Liubo, on the Yangtze, 17 miles northeast of here.

Japanese again threatened to raid the Soviet Consulate General, which is in the war zone, on the pretext that a tower on the building is being used by Chinese spies to operate signal lights.

The most sensational battle today was in Kungping Road in the Japanese area of the International Settlement.

Crack regiments fresh from Nanking were hurled into the combat at this point and at 2:30 P. M. had driven the Japanese back to within a mile and a half of the famous

(Continued on Page 6)

N.M.U. Strike Threatened Against Ryan

Will Call Strike on 50
Ships Unless Ryan
Passes Revoked

Unless seven shipping lines withdraw passes issued yesterday to "delegates" of Joseph P. Ryan's dock union, to board ships and intimidate seamen into membership, a strike of approximately 50 coastwise crews can be expected momentarily, Joseph Curran, leader of the National Maritime Union, announced last night.

The passes were reported granted to Ryan's I.L.A. "delegates," whom the seamen termed gangsters, following a conference yesterday between Ryan and seven coastwise shippers, held in the offices of John Craig, executive of the Clyde-Mallory Line.

Officers of the N.M.U. said that Ryan's delegates have been boarding vessels employing N.M.U. crews and intimidating some of the men into taking books of the I.L.A. Unless the practice is stopped, counter action will be taken by the N.M.U., Curran stated.

3 Steel Organizers Testify Hatchet Gang Slugged Them

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va., Aug. 19.—Three steel union organizers told how they were beaten repeatedly and followed almost constantly day and night by members of the Weirton Steel hatchet gang at the Labor Board here today.

They told of union meetings in the woods in the dark of night to avoid detection by company stooge-privies. They told of all night vigils at their homes to guard against attack. They told of being beaten at the Weirton Steel mill

(Continued on Page 6)

Pravda Raps Envoy's Denial of China Raid

Soviet Paper Assails Japanese Ambassador for Propaganda Against U.S.S.R. in Statements to Foreign Correspondents

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—The Soviet newspaper Pravda today bitterly counseled Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, "to find a better outlet for his literary talents" than spreading anti-Soviet propaganda in the capital city of the Soviet Union.

Last Monday Shigemitsu, who was last in the news during the Amur River conflict, sent a note to foreign newspaper correspondents in Moscow disputing the Soviet contention that Japan is responsible for the bandit raid on the Soviet consulate in Tientsin some weeks back.

The Japanese envoy declared that the raid was due to the tension between "White and Red Russians in Tientsin."

SHOWS PROOF

Commenting on the strange activities of Shigemitsu, Pravda brings up one by one the points which prove conclusively that Japanese secret service agents planned in carrying through the raid by Russian White Guards.

Noting that "Mr. Shigemitsu apparently has lost all idea of time and space," Pravda continues: "Holding an official position as Ambassador to Moscow, he sends foreign correspondents memoranda which seek to spread propaganda, he engages in anti-Soviet propaganda on the fly."

"Shigemitsu is placing himself in a ridiculous situation, but that is his own business. He distributes absurd documents which evoke ironic laughter from foreign correspondents concerning Japanese prestige and the Ambassador of Japan."

"Mr. Shigemitsu apparently considers his residence in Moscow quite handy to improve his relations with the all-powerful military clique, with which his relations were not so warm when he was Ambassador of Japan to China."

WORSEN RELATIONS

"No wonder it is said in journalistic circles in Moscow that Shigemitsu is working not to improve but to worsen relations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

"The world knows only too well the methods of provocation to which 'Mr. X' who engaged in provocation generally have recourse. These methods do not always end with success."

"There is the case of a certain 'Mr. X' who engaged in provocation and espionage in the Soviet Union under cover of his official Japanese position, and was compelled to seek a field for his talents in other lands."

Gov. Graves Plans To Name Wife to Sen. Black's Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UP).—Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama plans to name his white-haired wife, to Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black's seat in the Senate, several sources reported today.

From Montgomery, Ala., and from persons here close to him, it was said that Graves is waiting only for Black's resignation.

The governor, however, did not choose to disclose his intentions, at least for publication.

"I'll cross that bridge when we get to it," he said in answer to questions. "After all, no vacancy exists yet."

Ban on Visitors Stays At Quintuplets Home

CALLANDER, Ont., Aug. 19 (UP).—Although the Dionne Quintuplets are in "fine condition" again, Dr. Allan Roy Dafee said today the ban on visitors inside the Dafee nursery would continue until the present outbreak of infantile paralysis in Southern Ontario subsided.

No cases of the disease have been reported in the Northern district of the province, but the quins' physician said, "except for the nursery's regular staff the babies will not be permitted to associate with other persons."

Chicago Reader Praises Series on Spain Events

By the CONTEST EDITOR

Mac Evans of Chicago enjoyed the series of six articles written by Jesus Hernandez, leading Communist and Minister of Education in the Loyalist Spanish government, which were run serially in the Daily Worker last week.

His letter is entered in the "Daily's" cash prize letter contest. Prizes of \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 are awarded every two weeks, and shortly after Labor Day we will award grand prizes of \$50, \$25 and \$10 for the best letters sent in during the twelve weeks of the contest.

Here's his letter: "Please accept my thanks for the articles by Jesus Hernandez. Every one of them should be placed in the five star class."

"His analysis is proven correct by the very fact that the Loyalist government is making solid advances with the aid of the Communist Party, former mistakes were corrected."

"The simplicity and yet profound depth of these articles makes one marvel at the Minister of Education, who had only a few years of schooling. However, with the Communist Party as his teacher and

KOREANS JOIN IN FIGHT ON TOKIO TROOPS

Return to China to Battle Against Oppressors

From all corners of the world Korean nationalists are returning to the Far East to fight against Japanese imperialism, the common oppressor of China and Korea, in the ranks of the Chinese armies, it was learned here yesterday from the Korean National Association of New York.

The provisional revolutionary Korean government located at Loh Yang, Honan Province, China, which is in contact with partisan groups in Korea proper, has sent out a call to Korean patriots throughout the world to enlist in the Korean army (Chindai), led by General Gim Gi Han, which is now part of the Nanking forces.

There are thousands of well-trained Koreans in the Chinese army, it was learned. They are led by their own officers.

The example of the free, Socialist life of the several million Koreans living in the Soviet Far Eastern Maritime Provinces, which border on Japanese-controlled Korea, is having a tremendous revolutionizing effect among the 21,000,000 Koreans still under the Japanese yoke.

Japan has jailed hundreds of nationalist leaders in Korea, many of them graduates of Columbia and Teachers College in New York.

Chinese Halt Work in Tokio-Owned Mills

Workers Call for United Nation to Defeat Imperialists

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—Chinese workers, who halted the looms in Japanese textile mills in Shanghai, refusing to turn out material for the enemy, appealed today to the people and government of China to mobilize the entire resources of the nation "for the final victory of our people."

The appeal, published in the Shanghai English-language magazine, "Voice of China," by the strikers' defense committee, declares:

"Japanese imperialism is enslaving China and is striving to devastate our country, to destroy our nation, and to turn us into slaves. 'Will we tolerate this?' The time has arrived when our entire people is ready to fight the enemy under the leadership of the government."

UNITY NEEDED

"Enough of eating the poisoned candy of enemies who have constantly deceived us. It is necessary to unite and support our fighters at the front in order to drive out the enemy."

"We must carry out a resolute struggle against the enemy and help our government clean out the traitors within our country."

"Refuse to work in factories where the enemy produces arms! Don't turn out a single ounce of production for the enemy!"

"We demand the confiscation of all factories which belong to the enemy in China, and handing over of these factories to the government."

"Don't let the enemy gain a single cent at our expense! We must immediately unite and demand military training and mobilization of the entire country for the final victory of our people."

Bard, 2 Others Come Home From Spain Today

Phil Bard, executive secretary of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and two members of the delegation which took a shipload of comforts to the American boys in Spain, arrived in New York on the Berengaria this afternoon.

Accompanying Bard are Frank Merens of the National Maritime Union and John Hauke of the Finnish Workers Federation.

All three will be greeted at a "welcome home" meeting in their honor Sept. 1st at the Hippodrome. The three Flaherty brothers—Charles, Edward and Francis—who have just returned to America after seven months on the Jarama front will make their first New York appearance at the meeting.

Several hundred mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers and sweethearts of American boys in Spain will be guests at the meeting.

Scientists to Explore Colorado Forest Area

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UP).—High on an "island" in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, natural scientists will search next month a square mile of primeval forest where man may never have been in search for animal life different from that on this continent.

The American Museum of Natural History of New York will send two parties about September 10 to Shiva Temple, whose walls rise nearly a mile above the canyon floor. Naturalists believe unknown species may have evolved there during thousands of years of isolation after the Colorado River had cut deep enough to trap animal life.

1. What I enjoyed most in the Daily Worker this week.
2. How I got a new reader for the Daily Worker.
3. How we use the Daily Worker in our struggles.
Why not write us today?

Soviet 'Lindy,' Lost In Arctic, Escaped In Many Crackups



Attempting a flight from Moscow to Fairbanks, Alaska, Sigmund Levanevsky, ace Soviet aviator, was forced down in the Arctic wastes and has been missing seven days. A widespread search for the "Soviet Lindbergh" has been organized with both USSR and American pilots scouring the northern ice floes for trace of the "Hero of the Soviet Union." He is shown before his takeoff with V. M. Molotov, and N. K. Antipov (above) and studying the map of Alaska (right).

Soviet Union, he says: "Lapidevsky is also my pupil." In 1933 the dream of going to the Far North materialized. He was ordered to transport the twin-engine seaplane of the Dornier Val type from Sevastopol to Khabarovsk. Without a hitch Levanevsky drove the huge machine with a worn-out power plant on a route to stagger any imagination: Sevastopol-Eysk-Volsk-Sverdlovsk-Tobolsk-Omsk-Novosibirsk-Krasnoyarsk-Verkhneudinsk-Chita-Dahalinda-Blagoveshchensk-Khabarovsk.

The engine gave plenty of trouble. Past Novosibirsk he had to fly over a mountainous area stretching for 250 kilometers without a single possible landing spot for the flying boat. It was there the engine was at its worst and only Levanevsky's superb piloting pulled him through.

About that time America's Jimmy Matern flying around the world disappeared. The super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Levanevsky received a telegraphed order to start out at once to assist the marooned American. His machine was at the time undergoing repairs. He did not wait for them to be completed, the super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Levanevsky received a telegraphed order to start out at once to assist the marooned American. His machine was at the time undergoing repairs. He did not wait for them to be completed, the super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Levanevsky received a telegraphed order to start out at once to assist the marooned American. His machine was at the time undergoing repairs. He did not wait for them to be completed, the super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Levanevsky received a telegraphed order to start out at once to assist the marooned American. His machine was at the time undergoing repairs. He did not wait for them to be completed, the super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Levanevsky received a telegraphed order to start out at once to assist the marooned American. His machine was at the time undergoing repairs. He did not wait for them to be completed, the super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Levanevsky received a telegraphed order to start out at once to assist the marooned American. His machine was at the time undergoing repairs. He did not wait for them to be completed, the super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Levanevsky received a telegraphed order to start out at once to assist the marooned American. His machine was at the time undergoing repairs. He did not wait for them to be completed, the super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Levanevsky received a telegraphed order to start out at once to assist the marooned American. His machine was at the time undergoing repairs. He did not wait for them to be completed, the super-casual scientist who ordinarily does not let the slightest detail go unnoticed, who expiates the most cautious by his painstaking examinations and tests.

Weather was absolutely monstrous. Surmounting all meteorological handicaps, he reached Anadyr, took Matern aboard and in the teeth of a hopeless fog delivered him to Nome, Alaska.

Second WPA Group Off for Washington

Main Delegation Leaves Tomorrow to Press for Passage of Schwellenbach-Allen Resolution—Cars Are Needed

The Workers Alliance, at 101 W. 38th Street, last night issued an urgent appeal to car owners to volunteer assistance to bring the great army of marchers to Washington Saturday. Transportation facilities were still far below requirements, Sam Wiseman, secretary of the Alliance, said.

Car owners who can help are requested to register at the Alliance headquarters any time today.

A second advance contingent of several hundred dismissed WPA workers on the job march to Washington left for the national capital yesterday from Manhattan Opera House. They will lobby for the Schwellenbach-Allen resolution. The workers set out for the capital two days in advance of the main contingent on reports that Congress planned to adjourn Saturday without considering the resolution. They will join several hundred marchers who are already camped at Washington Monument in Washington.

Earle Calls Silk Strike Conference

Cables from Europe to Arrange Parley to Settle Walkout

Arranged through a cable of Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, who is now vacationing in Europe, a conference to seek a settlement of the strike at the largest silk mills in Pennsylvania was called in Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday.

Earl Rieve of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee left for Harrisburg to represent the striking workers. Rev. Francis Haas, federal mediator, also left for the conference. There was an uncertainty, however, if the group of mills headed by the Duplan Silk Corp., employing about 15,000 workers, would accept the invitation to the conference.

These mills have taken a bitter anti-union stand and have made repeated announcements that they are ready to reopen under police protection.

Nine more contracts were signed at Paterson, bringing the number of mills signed up to 38. Demands of the commission manufacturers for wage rates on a piece-work basis were rejected by the union there and negotiations with them are still deadlocked.

Another of the latest mills to sign an individual contract is the Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Port Silk Mill of Port Jervis, N. Y. The general strike began Monday, Aug. 9, when nearly 50,000 workers responded. About 34,000 workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England mills are already under the standard W. O. C. contracts providing an \$18 minimum for weavers and the 40-hour week.

Miners, Farmers at N.M. Party Meeting

Building of People's Front in State, Growth of Communist Organization Are Main Jobs, Bill Bartlett Is State Organizer

SANTA FE, Aug. 19.—The state convention of the Communist Party of New Mexico was held in the new Party headquarters here Saturday and Sunday.

There were two delegates from Gallup, where Robert Minor and David Levinson were kidnapped in 1935. Other coal mining centers sent delegates. Present also were members of the Liga Obrera de Haba Espanola, organizers of the 9,000 farmers in the Middle Rio Grande Valley who are facing eviction by the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District.

Jim Allander, District Organizer, traveled the 450 miles from Denver to address the delegates and emphasized the importance of bringing the farmers into the People's Front and of taking immediate steps to build the United Mine Workers of America in Gallup.

Bill Bartlett, unanimously elected as organizer for the state, was given the task, along with all other leading English-speaking comrades, of learning to speak Spanish, as the majority of the population in New Mexico are Spanish-Americans, who settled this country long before the birth of George Washington.

SPANISH REPORTS
Many of them understood no English at all, and outside of four or five reports, all discussion at the convention was in Spanish. Over two-thirds of the delegates were Spanish-Americans.

The first session was held Saturday afternoon. That night the Santa Fe branch gave a party to all the delegates and friends in honor of those who had come to the convention. A collection of over \$300 was made to send them cigarettes and a subscription to the Daily Worker was sold at a penny auction. Spanish songs were sung.

During the evening it was pointed out that the Party in Santa Fe was responsible for the raising of \$1,200 for Spain in less than two weeks by a committee on which the Dean of the Catholic Cathedral acted as vice-chairman.

A telegram from the secretary of the Albuquerque National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was received during the evening, expressing regrets that their representatives could not attend the party.

At the Sunday session of the convention the reports clearly brought out the Party's growing influence among the workers of New Mexico. The resolution adopted at the close of the convention clearly points the way to the building of a People's Front in New Mexico by bringing the progressive forces among the unions and farm organizations and professional people into a progressive federation.

The need of building the Party was stressed and the best method as was brought out at the convention was the use of the Daily Worker and our Party literature, especially literature in Spanish.

GREET CENTRAL COMMITTEE
In addition to the greetings sent to our boys in Spain and to the Gallup miners in the State in the penitentiary, the following greeting was sent to the Central Committee: "Salud, Comrades! The State convention of the Communist Party of New Mexico extends greetings to the Central Committee of our Party. The reports and resolutions of the June plenum have been of tremendous value to our Party in New Mexico. The resolution on Party Building was received by our convention with enthusiasm."

CLASSIFIED

ROOMS FOR RENT
(Manhattan)
2ND AVE. 193 (18). Furnished room for 1-2; kitchen privileges. Inquire all week. Telephone 2-6338.

14TH ST. 212 W. Large, furnished, front, single. Phone 2-8221. Mrs. Finch.

16TH ST. 31 W. Nicely furnished single rooms, running water, shower, \$3 up. A. 8, rear top floor.

21RD. 358 W. 1-2 rooms, kitchenette, attractive, modern conveniences reasonable. Phone 2-6338.

21RD. 503 W. Single, \$3 up. Improvement, clean, repainted.

15TH ST. 836 W. (31). Beautiful, airy, reasonable, McDermott 4-3763.

13TH ST. 605 W. (22). Attractive, homelike single, congenial atmosphere; reasonable; telephone.

BLOOD DONORS WANTED
BLOOD Donors wanted for poor young woman, mother of two children. After 6 P.M. Grodzinsky, 1468 Crotona Pk. E., Apt. 7-B. Liberal reward.

FOR SALE
IMMEDIATELY, cheap. Chairs, bed, new typewriter, bookcase, etc. Call 1-3 Saturday. 87 Barrow St., Apt. 33, Miller.

PERSONAL
KNOW YOUR ENEMIES. For effective election campaign work you must read "Rulers of America." Special price in your unit.

REGISTRATION NOTICE
CAMP WO-CHI-CA. Limited registration will open for last two weeks of the season. Most interesting period. Non-profit making party. Open to all. Ages 15-18. Register now. Camp Wo-Chi-CA, 80 E. 11th St., RT. 9-1387.

RESORTS
INDIAN LAKE LODGE, Muller, N. Y. Tel. 2182. All improvements, boats, tennis, excellent meals; 118 weekly. Write for booklet.

USSR Newsmen Fly Planes On the Job

Maxim Gorky Squadron Covers Vast Lands in Its Airplanes

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—Flying newsmen in the Soviet Union are not the novelty they are in most capitalist countries.

Back in 1933 a group of Bolshevik newsmen in the Soviet capital formed what they called the "Special Maxim Gorky Aviation Flying Squadron," which since then has spread far and wide throughout the Soviet land more than 5,000,000 copies of leaflets and pamphlets issued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

During these four years they have spent 30,000 hours in the air, carrying the teachings of Bolshevism to outlying towns, villages and collective farms in little-known sections of the U.S.S.R.
Their planes, among the best put out by Soviet aviation industry, have flown more than 2,500,000 miles from the burning sands of the Kara Sea desert in Central Asia to the frontiers of the grim tundra of Soviet Siberia, from the mountain ranges and ice-capped peaks of the Pamirs to the Pacific coastline in the Far East.

Sixty thousand men and women received their "air baptism" in the planes of the Maxim Gorky squadron, while the flying Soviet reporters have brought their message to more than 7,000,000 people.

Canadian Wool Strike Ended—Hail Victory

Montreal Police Aid Strikebreakers in Textile Mill

PETERBORO, Ont., Aug. 19 (UP).—A seven-weeks' strike against the Bonner-Worth and Auburn mills of Dominion Woolens, Ltd., was ended today through a compromise settlement drawn up by strikers, company officials and Mitchell F. Hepburn, premier of Ontario, who acted as mediator.

Strikers claimed the settlement was a victory for them. They are members of the newly formed Canadian Textile Workers, affiliated with the CIO.
Outstanding clause of the settlement provided the company shall abide by findings of the forthcoming investigation into the textile industry by the Ontario Industrial and Labor Board.

The company also agreed to observe the minimum wage act of 1937 and to make retroactive from the end of the strike all wage increases recommended by the board.

POLICE AID MONTREAL STRIKEBREAKERS
MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Police and pickets clashed outside the Mount Royal plant of Dominion Textile, Ltd. today as efforts were made to escort scabs into the plant for the scheduled reopening.

More than 150 police aided the strikebreakers, some of whom succeeded in entering the mill. The company announced plans for similar "reopenings" at two more of its four plants here in which 3,000 are employed.

The strike in the plants of the company in this area is under the leadership of the National Catholic Syndicate.

'Engine Failure'
MAIDEN, Va., Aug. 19 (UP).—Army Air Corps investigators today blamed "engine failure" for the deaths of Col. William C. McChord and Sergeant Michael J. O'Connell when their plane crashed and burned in a pasture adjoining the Virginia Industrial School for Boys here yesterday.

Catholics in U.S. Condemn Nazis' Church Attack
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—A resolution adopted by German Catholics attending the annual convention of the Catholic Central Verein of America today "deplored" the German government's religious policies.

"While we see in the systematization and exploitation of the 'moral trial' phase of the campaign against the church," the resolution said, "we do not propose to exculpate those who were proven guilty of crimes against God and Society."

"But we deplore unfair exaggerations and generalizations in official pronouncements and in the 'national socialist' press tending to indict all priests and casting aspersions on every member of the Catholic Church."

CENSOR SACCO-VANZETTI CASE IN WPA BOOK

Hurley Wants Passages on Famous Case in Guidebook Eliminated

BOSTON, Aug. 19 (UP).—Only four days before the 10th anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, that cause celebre today plunged Massachusetts into a new controversy.

Governor Hurley planned a conference in an effort to persuade WPA officials at Washington to delete from the 675-page WPA Massachusetts Guidebook passages relating to the case.

State Librarian Dennis A. Dooley announced that he will ask WPA editors and Boston Publishers to delete references to the Sacco-Vanzetti case from the Guidebook.

Governor Hurley had turned over the Guidebook to Dooley for review. Quick to defend the Guidebook was Dr. Ray A. Billington, director of the Massachusetts Writers' Project and who will become an Assistant History Professor at Smith College next month.

He accepted full responsibility for these "moderate statements": "Sacco and Vanzetti had become for a new generation... the classic example of the administration of justice to members of unpopular political minorities."

"It was widely believed that, although legal forms were observed the determining factor in the case from the start to finish was the affiliation of the two men with an unpopular minority political group."

"We tried to show Massachusetts citizens what Massachusetts is like as much as to show outsiders what the state is," Dr. Billington said. "We think the Sacco-Vanzetti case played a very important part in the social scene. Its mention was necessary for interpreting contemporary Massachusetts."

Some 300 writers worked on the book, he said. The semi-official character of the book, of which Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook was state sponsor though he never read it, warranted the establishment of a state editorial board or the appointment of a state official to pass on the contents, Dooley said.

"I shall recommend that the passages which have aroused protests be eliminated at a conference which I hope to have today with the editors and the publishers," he added.

Food Prices Skyrocket in Japan Cities

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
TOKIO, Aug. 19.—Food prices are skyrocketing high and working hours are being stretched to the limit by the Japanese Government which has established a centralized command for human lengths by the Japanese Government to squeeze the last ounce out of the Japanese people to finance the invasion of China.

Through all sections of the population except the financiers and their military and naval cohorts are feeling the effects of the China war, the burden has been shifted particularly to the shoulders of the workers and peasants.

This is connected with the catastrophic drop in the export trade, as the entire industrial resources of Japan are being directed into war channels.

SILK MILLS SHUT
In many prefectures, factories working for the export trade have either been closed down or production has been sharply curtailed.

With the closing of the door to trade with China as a result of the war in North China and Shanghai, more than 300 silk-weaving mills and artificial silk factories in Nigata prefecture have been shut down.

Immediately after July 9, the date of the Lukouchiao "incident" which opened the flood-gates of war in the Far East, many factories turning out productions of military importance had their hours greatly lengthened, whether the plants were government or privately-owned.

15-HOUR DAY
In many plants a 12-hour day has been introduced, and the police are primed to crush the slightest sign of resistance.

In the munitions plants of Saitama and Kanagawa prefectures the Government Factory Inspection Bureau, theoretically charged with protecting the interests of the workers, consented to the dropping of restrictions on the length of the working day for women workers as well as requirements of time for rest.

During the last month the prices of most foods have shot up sharply. This has brought with it a major social problem, that of providing relief for the families of mobilized reservists. Government appropriations for aid to these families are pathetically small.

Paving Workers Win
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 (UP).—The Union Paving Co. employees, members of the A. F. of L. building trades' union, returned to work to complete four important paving projects which they had struck for nine days. The settlement provides for the closed shop and union working conditions in Philadelphia county.

'Judgment Day' Banned
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—The Burgomaster of The Hague today prohibited production there of the Play "Judgment Day," by the American Elmer Rice, because it "too clearly alluded to the Reichstag fire trial."

World Youth Rallyes to Aid Spanish People

International Commission Asks Withdrawal of German, Italian Armies, Action by League Against Aggressors

By Angelo Herndon
The International Youth Commission for Aid to Republican Spain, has issued a statement urging the youth of the world to rally to the defense of Democratic Spain. The Commission was formed in Paris on June 26. Participating were: World Youth Community, International Student Alliance for Socialism, Socialist Youth International and Young Communist International. There were also represented at the meeting progressive youth organizations from close to a dozen countries. This move on the part of international youth organizations is of supreme importance not only for the people of Spain, but for young people in all countries who are desirous of maintaining peace and democracy and defeating fascism in their own countries.

The Commission states in the communique that "the youth of Europe and the youth of the world desire peace. We desire it in the sense as it is a question of our own lives and our own future."

The Commission went on record demanding the withdrawal of Germany and Italy from the system of international control and the evacuation of large armed forces from these two countries from the Mediterranean. It also demands:

LISTS DEMANDS
(1) The immediate convening of the League of Nations Council in order to take all measures which are envisaged for such cases in the League Covenant—aggression against a member state;
(2) The raising of the blockade against the legal government which was democratically elected by the Spanish people;
(3) The return to the Spanish government of the right to buy and transport the arms which it needs for the defense of the country;

(4) The immediate withdrawal of the German and Italian fleet from the Mediterranean where they are engaged in the most grave complications;
(5) That measures be taken for the immediate withdrawal from Spain of military units from foreign countries;

(6) The aid of the European and American youth forces of America and Europe to the evacuation from Spain of the civil population, and in the first place, the women and children, and also the protection for the ships which are carrying out this evacuation.

The unity achieved by the I.Y.C. and the program of action which it adopted for the support of the Spanish Republic, the I.Y.C. should be hailed by progressive young people in all lands. Of special significance is the fact that the Y.C.I. and the Y.S.I. are represented in the I.Y.C. This unification of young people will be a powerful factor in the development of the Negro Government which has established a centralized command for a real decisive onslaught against the fascist invaders.

TROTSKYITES OPPOSE
Anyone who would lambast as "tragedy raised to a world scale" the results of the Paris meeting of the I.Y.C. can be regarded only as a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde friend of the Spanish people. Incredible, but all in conformity with the Trotskyist venom which has permeated the ranks of the Young People's Socialist League, such a statement was made by Al Hamilton, national secretary of the Y.P.S.L., in the July 31 issue of the Socialist Call. Al Hamilton finds it extremely difficult to agree with any of the points listed above. He continues:

"The face of this meeting was turned toward Geneva, toward sanctions and the inevitable development of war if the nations of the League were to carry through sanctions against the fascist powers for their aid to Franco.
"Revolutionary socialists are compelled to ask the question: 'Then what support for the military forces of the government engaged in this war?' And the logical answer in line with the policy laid down by the I.Y.C. would be—yes."

Will Al Hamilton answer a few questions?
(1) Are you against the immediate convening of the League of Nations Council to take measures against the fascists?
(2) Are you against the raising of the blockade against the legal government of Spain? Do you not agree that this would aid the Loyalist forces in Spain?
(3) Are you against the return to the Spanish government of the right to buy and transport arms which it needs for self defense? Would this be a "tragedy" raised to a world scale?
(4) Are you against the withdrawal of the German and Italian fleet from the Mediterranean?
(5) Are you against the driving of Spain military units that have been sent there by foreign countries?
(6) Are you against American and European governments siding the civil population of Spain to travel safely to other countries?

This policy of the I.Y.C. was worked out by the best representatives of the working class youth throughout the world to defeat the fascist forces, who are actually engaged in a war against the Spanish people. It should be clear to any sane-minded person that it is necessary to organize the independent activity of the masses, while at the same time everything must be done to bring pressure upon the capitalist governments for aid to the democratic people of Spain. This does not mean that the working class forces must align themselves with any capitalist government.

HAMILTON DISSENTS
Al Hamilton does not only condemn the policies of the I.Y.C., but

NEGRO, WHITE WORKERS JOIN IN VA. STRIKE

CIO Union Unites All Workers in Demand for More Pay

By Alexander Wright
(Special to the Daily Worker)
NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 19.—The Workers of the M. F. G. Co., members of the Veneer Box and Barrel Workers Union, CIO, began their strike as a sitdown, the first of its kind in this city, with complete solidarity between the Negro and white workers.

Now in its fifth day, the strike has kept the plant closed despite the arrest of 72 strikers.

The sitdown was started by the Negro workers but was soon joined by all the white workers in the plant. In the first attempt to break the solidarity of the workers the company called upon police who arrested 72, all Negroes. The white workers, however, refused to be driven back to work and walked out of the plant 100 per cent.

The arrest developed still greater solidarity among the workers. A Negro member of an A. F. of L. union gave a property bond to bail out the CIO members. A white business man put up the remainder of the needed bail. At the police court still more unity was displayed next morning when a Negro and white lawyer appeared to defend the strikers.

MARCH TOGETHER
But the greatest example of unity was when the white workers followed the Negroes to court and back to the hall where 16 joined the union and took cards to canvass all the remaining white strikers for union membership.

The strike committee is composed of white and Negro workers. Mrs. Lena Jarvis, a Negro, is chairman of the strike committee. Although 80 per cent of the workers are men, she was elected unanimously.

The factory is one of the worst slave mills in Norfolk. It has been operating for over 40 years at wages as low as 15 to 20 cents an hour for skilled labor and at 20 and 22 and one half cents for machine operators. There are no toilets or washrooms, no safety devices and no regular hours. The workers are prepared to stay out for six months, they say, if their demands aren't granted.

A unity meeting is scheduled for Monday in support of the strikers. There will be representatives of the Non-Partisan Voters League, Socialist Party, Communist Party and trade unions to form a citizens committee in support of the strikers.

There is a probability that the strike will spread to three other southern cities.

Chicago Jewish Cultural Group Meets on Monday To Elect Parley Delegates

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Jewish Cultural Conference of Chicago will meet next Monday in the hall of the Cafe Royal, 3854 W. Roosevelt Road, to discuss Jewish literature, Yiddish schools in Chicago and elect delegates to the National Convention in New York, August 28 and 29.

Dr. Hymen Cohen and Herman Creskes will speak at the local conference on present-day Jewish cultural problems.

Man Bites Dog
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19 (UP).—News item: Man bites dog. Bernard Corona bit a dog (a hot dog) and complained a piece of meat in the meat injured a couple of his teeth.

Today he had a \$146 City Court judgment against the store owner who sold him the dog.

Chowderhead Cohen A Relief Chiseler

Strikebreaker Says He's Broke But Wife Posts \$2,000 Bail to Get Him Out of Jail—Got \$733 from ERB While Busting Strikes

Yesterday was Chowderhead Cohen's worst day since somebody plastered his three chins during the last season's strike.

For yesterday this 266-pound fink was arraigned in the Bronx Magistrate's Court as a relief chiseler.

Just a dirty relief chiseler, who clipped \$733 from the Emergency Relief Bureau while he was making his living as a professional strikebreaker.

Magistrate Rothenberg held him for trial before the Court of Special Sessions on \$2,000 bonds put up by his wife, Mrs. Chowderhead, arrested with him, was released in the custody of their lawyer, Benjamin Antin.

USED ERB FUNDS
Evidence by Milton Lipson, ERB investigator, shows that Chowderhead has been padding his bacon-like carcass with relief funds while fink agencies had him on the payroll at his home in 1255 Stratford Avenue, the Bronx.

The fastest fink in the racket was busy last summer pushing girl strikers around during the Radio Corporation of America walkout.

He was busy last fall while he was finking on the New York waterfront during the rank and file seamen's strike.

It was during that strike that some indignant assistant stretched him on the pavement with tips that looked like boxing gloves.

He's been in the papers on other cases since.

Chowderhead confessed that he finked for pay while he was getting relief.

"I worked part of the time on strikes, while I was on home relief," he whined, "but I didn't know I was breaking the law."

"I got no money now. I ain't got a dime today."

'NO DOUGH'
"I never made no real dough out of strikebreaking."

Chowderhead growled that it wasn't fair to keep his wife and himself in prison last night. He didn't look the big shot fink as he came into court in shirt sleeves and suspenders.

Attorney Louis M. Jaffe of the ERB explained why he wanted high bail for the prisoner.

"Our investigation," said Jaffe, "shows that the defendant was a strikebreaker for many years and earned very substantial sums. We know that the defendant is now in that business. We understand that he recently was working at it in Philadelphia. He may leave the jurisdiction of the Court if low bail is set."

LONG RECORD
Chowderhead's record loomed large in the LaFollette Senate Committee's investigations into finkdom. He has led squads of finks in dozens of strikes.

This is Chowderhead's sixteenth arrest on police charges including burglary, interstate transportation of arms, guards, grand larceny, impersonating a Federal officer, violating parole and receiving stolen goods.

He collected the \$733 relief between December 3, 1934 and March 26, 1936, thereby keeping some honest workers from getting relief.

What Tammany politician fixed him up is a matter to determine.

Girl Rescued After Fall In Thirty-Foot Cistern
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19 (UP).—Ten-year-old Inez Redd of St. Louis Mo., fell through the covering of a 30-foot abandoned cistern into three feet of water today and was able to tell how it happened.

She was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Emma Millars Grubbs. The child remained in the dark cistern, screaming with pain, for 15 minutes before being rescued by neighbors. Her ankle was broken.

I. J. MORRIS, Inc. GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
For International Workers Order
236 SIXTH AVE. BROOKLYN
Phone: DICKENS 2-1773-4-5
Night Phone: DICKENS 6-5369

Barney's Shoe Shop
703 Brighton Beach Ave.
Opp. Workers Center

SHOPPERS' GUIDE
For Your Convenience and Economy

Manhattan
Army-Navy Stores
A SQUARE DEAL, 121 3rd Ave., at 14th St. Tents and Camp Supplies.
HUDSON, 105 Third Ave. cor. 12. Vacation, tent and camp equipment.

Clothing
NEWMAN BROS. Men's & Young Men's Clothing, 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard.

Dentists
DR. B. SHIFFERSON, 353 E. 14th St., cor. 1st Ave. Hours 9-6, Sun. 10-2.

Laundries (Hand)
NEW CHINA, 28 W. 83rd. CO. 8-5849. 10c lb. Shirts to extra. Shirts only 10c.

Opticians and Opticians
COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, Union Shop, 1 Union Sq. W. (cor. 14th St.). Room 804. GR 7-3347.

Readers: Your patronage will make this column grow

New Fall Styles RED CROSS Shoes NOW \$6.50
Barney's Shoe Shop
703 Brighton Beach Ave.
Opp. Workers Center

Brooklyn
Baby Carriages
SAUL'S, 31 Graham Ave., cor. Cook St. Juvenile Furn. Bill-Rite. Stockists. Open evenings.

Gas Station
FIRST GRADE, East 98th St. & Blake Ave. C.I.O. Union. Happy Motoring.

Optometrist
J. BRISBALE, Eyes examined, glasses fitted, 525 Sutter Ave. TWO members.

Wet Wash Laundry
VERMONT, C.I.O. Union. Call & deliver. 457 Vermont. AP. 6-7000.

BRIGHTON BEACH
Fruits & Vegetables
ECONOMY. Fresh daily fruits & vegetables. 623 Brighton Beach Ave.

Luncheonette
PEARL'S, Breakfast, lunch, dinner. Ice cream, drinks. 711 Brighton Beach Ave.

Men's Wear
JACK'S, Complete line Haberdashery. Also Sportwear, Janitors, Adams Hats. Workers' prices, 703 Brighton Beach Ave.

Manhattan
Moving & Storage
J. SANTINI, Moving, storage, storage. No money down. 532 Southern Blvd. YARD. DAYTON 9-7000.

Brooklyn
Baby Carriages
SAUL'S, 31 Graham Ave., cor. Cook St. Juvenile Furn. Bill-Rite. Stockists. Open evenings.

Gas Station
FIRST GRADE, East 98th St. & Blake Ave. C.I.O. Union. Happy Motoring.

Optometrist
J. BRISBALE, Eyes examined, glasses fitted, 525 Sutter Ave. TWO members.

Wet Wash Laundry
VERMONT, C.I.O. Union. Call & deliver. 457 Vermont. AP. 6-7000.

BRIGHTON BEACH
Fruits & Vegetables
ECONOMY. Fresh daily fruits & vegetables. 623 Brighton Beach Ave.

Luncheonette
PEARL'S, Breakfast, lunch, dinner. Ice cream, drinks. 711 Brighton Beach Ave.

Men's Wear
JACK'S, Complete line Haberdashery. Also Sportwear, Janitors, Adams Hats. Workers' prices, 703 Brighton Beach Ave.

Auto Union Built by Unionism Can Crash Fordism

Fellow Workers Honor Men Like Frank Reid Who Miss the Headlines But Win U.A.W. Victories

By DeWitt Gilpin

"You can't write the story of our union," an auto worker from Fisher Body told me between speeches at a mass meeting, "unless you tell about the guys who never made the headlines."

They never made the headlines.

That's the term the auto workers use to describe the union brothers who get results and don't care for glory—those thousands of builders of the union who served unheralded and unsung during those stirring times that have witnessed the growth of their organization from 31,000 to a figure rapidly approaching 400,000 in a year's time. Such a description, means those modest, unobtrusive workers who have played a major role in the union's great strike struggles, in securing for every worker in the auto industry wage increases averaging over \$1 per day, in winning improved working conditions that have taken from the shops much of the menace of lead poisoning, of silicosis and industrial accidents.

It's a mistake if you think that by praising these workers the union men mean anything derisive towards the leaders of the International, who by their capable direction of the union led it through victorious struggles.

UNSELFISH WORKERS

Far from that. It is a term by which the rank and file describes those unselfish workers who from the bottom of the organization, the union local, welded together solid, disciplined organizations and thus made possible unwavering trust and confidence in the International officers.

They worked day and night organizing, talking to the workers in their homes, in beer gardens, in the shop. Thus they prepared the way for the day when inside the plants of General Motors and Chrysler they were to direct the sit-down strike. They organized the two great open shop corporations. After the strikes they became in great numbers, shop stewards—a position in the union that daily requires utmost patience and consideration in handling the complaints and grievances of the men.

Typical of such men that the rebirth of Detroit's labor movement under industrial unionism produced in Frank Reid, chairman of the strike committee inside the Dodge plant of Chrysler Corporation during the sit-down strike. War veteran and courageous builder of the union where he worked, Reid was selected by his men to maintain that discipline, that order which characterized every auto strike.

DILLON SAID IT

Approximately one year has passed since the A. F. of L. bureau chief, Francis Dillon, sadly surveyed the delegates of the last auto union convention and declared that, "I have arrived at that age when I am convinced that the world can get along without me." This the auto workers knew well, and with his removal they lifted from their organization the heavy hand of a gangster-ridden machine, established full democracy and made possible the rise of thousands of honest workers like Robert Reid who served their union with that devotion that only the working class can produce.

Worker after worker will tell you when you inquire that "if it hadn't been for Bud Simon, hell would have broken loose," in Fisher Number 1, in Flint.

The committee members in Fisher No. 2, the plant which police attacked, those workers who shed blood in the heroic defense at the battle of Bull Run—these are the people the workers mean when they tell you, "don't forget about the boys who didn't make the headlines."

The roll call of honor of those who in the heat of great struggles devoted themselves sincerely to the cause of unionism is a long one. Kermit Johnson, of Flint, Gilbert Rose, Ed Kronk, Walt Moore, all of the same city and leaders of the strikes in GM and Fisher plants. In Detroit, W. Marshall of Chrysler, Emil Massey of Briggs, discharged from the plant for union activity he worked for weeks without pay until eventually his plant was completely organized—Lloyd Jones of Murray Body and scores of others whose deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism went untold in the eventful days of the great strike wave.

The workers themselves do not forget them. Recently the workers of the Plymouth local selected as their president, Leo Lamotte, vice-chairman of the plant committee during the sit-down strike at that shop. Throughout the local meetings of the present officials are those who were selected on the basis of their work during the strikes that won recognition for the union.

SPECTACULAR

Strikes and sit-downs are spectacular events but there is another type of activity which auto workers recognize the value of and appreciate—a steady organizational work in company unions with the result, as happened in many places, that they became fighting locals of the U.A.W. That is why Curtis Murdoch, chairman of the plant committee of the Packard local, was elected to the office he now holds. By patient, consistent work he played a leading role in swinging the entire company union at Packard into the auto union. Now, despite his high office, he personally heads the grievance committee that takes up the complaints of the men and, as one Packard worker ex-

presses it: "When Murdoch goes to bat for you, you can bet he will stick in there and pitch till something happens."

The explanation for the development of these unheralded leaders within the union lies in the progressive course charted by the International since the ousting of Dillon and the adoption of an industrial union program.

Forged in a struggle for unity against the reactionaries of the craft union leadership, and further steered in the great strike where any break in ranks would have meant disaster, the UAW opened its ranks to every honest unionist with the result that, not hundreds, but thousands of volunteer organizers embraced the cause of unionism and worked for its success.

DEMOCRACY FIRMLY ROOTED

Under such conditions the democracy, which is such a tradition within the union, became firmly rooted. This democracy, as well as the spirit of these unselfish, self-effacing unionists, was adequately expressed by a union official of the Tarnstedt plant during the recent sit-down strike.

Pressed for a statement by newspaper men on what the strikers were doing to occupy themselves inside the plant, the official declared:

"You'll have to see the publicity committee. What do you think I'm doing trying to run this strike?"

Such a fellow, any publicity agent will testify, won't make any headlines.

But he will, as Sloan, Chrysler and Ford will testify, make a lot of union members.

Mortimer Hails Strides Made By Auto Union in First Year

By Lawrence Emery

(Continued from Page 1)

and the auto plants of General Motors, is a labor leader whose efficiency, coupled with a deep modesty that delights the workers, has won him great prominence in the union.

He has been employed as a worker in the mines, the steel mills, upon railroads and in auto plants. His long years of service in the plants and his continual work for their unionization have endeared him to the auto workers who still regard him as "one of the boys" who will listen to a complaint with as much interest as the man on the next machine.

Organizer of one of the pioneer locals of the union and also of GM's plant at Flint, he led a consistent fight against the reactionary policies of Francis Dillon, union president appointed by William Green. With Homer Martin he headed that group of progressives who eventually ousted Dillon and then proceeded actually to organize the industry on an industrial union basis.

"What, in your opinion," I asked Mortimer, "is the outstanding characteristic of the union?"

"That's easy," he replied. "The consistent demand on the part of the membership for complete democracy. Never, in all the unions I have belonged to, have I seen such alertness on the part of the rank and file in their demand that the locals maintain authority on certain questions. This comes naturally out of the experience of the auto workers. It wasn't so long ago that Dillon, ruling like a dictator and Billy Green rolled into one, was hamstringing every effort of the workers to improve their conditions by outlawing their strikes and lifting the charters of progressive locals. The auto workers remember those days and instinctively rebel against any idea of bureaucratic control. True, this has led to some excesses of democracy, but in the last analysis the locals must be given certain clearly defined rights if we are to have a real disciplined union based on the rule of the majority."

Asked about the charge that he has been responsible for some of the unauthorized strikes, Mortimer declared that "this is but an attempt by the press, which is up to its old tricks again, to create unwarranted dissension in our union." "GM, as Homer Martin correctly pointed out," continued Mortimer, "must bear the major responsibility for those strikes. John L. Lewis also correctly described the situation when he declared that no one could expect auto workers, who have been ground beneath the open-shop terrorism of the corporation for years, not to seek satisfaction for long nursed grievances once the union makes it possible for them to live and breathe like men again. Mistakes have been made but they were mistakes of inexperience and they were encouraged by GM's refusal to discipline foremen who time and again violated the agreement by their methods of handling workers."

Discipline, Mortimer feels, must be greatly improved within the union, for unauthorized strikes discredit the union and dissipate its strength.

"An important point in this respect," he said, "is the necessity for enlarging the powers of the shop

Progressives Can Aid Union to Organize—Conference Hailed

By B. K. Gebert

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—The Ford workers have returned to work after three weeks of vacation. Surely the Ford workers need a vacation, but this was a payless vacation.

It was a vacation without pay because Ford workers have not yet been organized. The Ford Motor Company can afford to pay for a vacation for its workers—this has been proven by the figures.

On June 16th, Henry Ford celebrated the 34th anniversary of the incorporation of the Ford Motor Company. When he incorporated his corporation in the state of Massachusetts, he declared that his capital was \$40,000. But already in the year of 1919, he bought out all the stockholders, paying them \$200,000,000 for the shares they bought 13 years before for \$20,000.

In the same year of 1919, the Ford records show that he had \$300,000,000 surplus and \$17,000,000 reserve capital.

In the report submitted to the State of Massachusetts for the year 1936, Henry Ford reports that for that year his clear profit was \$26,426,696; and that on the day of cash was \$602,666,672 and a reserve cash was \$602,666,672 and a reserve capital of \$17,000,000.

These figures show very conclusively that Henry Ford gathered not only gigantic profits by building a powerful and gigantic enterprise from the sweat and blood of the workers, but that this enterprise is today owned exclusively by Henry Ford, his wife and his son.

His largest factory is located in Dearborn, Michigan, known as the River Rouge plant, where 90,000 workers are employed. Among those employed, we have a large percentage of native American workers, a large number of whom are farmers from the Southern states.

There are about 18,000 Polish workers, 15,000 Negroes, 12,000 Italians, 7 or 8 thousand Hungarians, and then there are Rumanians, Bulgarians, Armenians, Slovaks, Croats, Ukrainians, Russians, Syrians, etc.

These 90,000 workers are the lowest paid workers in the automobile industry today. On top of this, there is the highest development of



A V-8 Model Protest Against Fordism. Photo shows thousands of Detroit unionists who massed in great demonstration Saturday, June 5, at Baby Creek Park, protesting the beating of the Auto Workers Union organizers by Ford thugs as they attempted to distribute leaflets at the River Rouge plant. Rep. Maury Maverick, one of the speakers, answered "Fordism" with a union code of "Americanism."

speed up in the Ford plant. There are over 60 miles of conveyors along in the River Rouge plant. The cry "hurry up" rings throughout the whole plant. As a result of the murderous speed-up, the Ford River Rouge plant is a slaughter house of the workers.

According to the official figures of the Ford Motor Company, there are 12,000 cripples employed at the River Rouge plant.

Where did they come from? Surely Ford does not employ cripples out of the goodness of his heart. He selects his workers very carefully. They must be young, strong and healthy.

These crippled workers are the victims of the speed up. In the River Rouge plant there is a hospital. The hospital records show 100,000 cases annually out of 90,000 workers employed there. Therefore, on the average, every worker is injured 8 times a year. This is an unheard of record of injuries and number of cripples in that plant.

Ford does not hire women. Yet somewhere around 300 women are employed by Ford. They are the widows, sisters and daughters of the workers who have been killed on production.

There is a general belief, however, that Ford pays high wages. Is that really true?

When in 1914, Ford introduced \$5 a day for 8 hours work, that was relatively high pay. But today, the \$5 a day at Ford's represents the lowest pay in the auto industry, particularly when in the last period Ford workers are employed only 4 days a week. To prove this point, we will compare the wages at Ford's with the wages paid by other corporations for certain types of work:

Metal polishing: At Ford's, 95 cents an hour. At General Motors, where the workers have organized themselves in a union and have a contract, they receive from \$1.08 to \$1.18 an hour.

Trimmers: At Ford's, they receive from 85 cents to 95 cents per hour. In the factories where the union has a contract, they receive from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour.

Tool and die makers: At Ford's, they receive from 90 cents to \$1.20 per hour. And in other plants, they receive from \$1.15 to \$1.60 per hour.

Body makers: At Ford's, 80 cents to 95 cents per hour. At Cadillac and other plants, \$1.15 per hour.

NO OVERTIME PAY

Ford does not pay for overtime. In all other automobile plants in which the auto union has a contract, the workers receive time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

In addition to this, the Ford workers receive pay according to the stipulation of the foremen. One can find a group of workers working on the same job. One receives \$6, another one \$6.40 and still another get \$6.80. This is carried out under the principle "Divide and Rule." They attempt to create jealousy and distrust among the workers.

Ford employs a large number of Negro workers, primarily in the foundry. He pretends to be a friend of the Negroes. But in Dearborn, where he rules, no Negro is permitted to live. It is a N.Y. white town. Not a single Ne-

gro family lives in Dearborn with the exception of domestic service, who are employed by the rich. This is the kind of "friendship" Henry Ford shows to the Negro people.

Ford employs thousands of people who are known as servicemen, who are under the command of Harry Bennett. The group of people is the most hated group among the Ford workers.

The servicemen watch every move of the workers within the factory, around the factory and even in the neighborhoods where the Ford workers live. The task of the servicemen is to terrorize the workers, spy upon them and particularly to spy upon the unionists and any organizational activities of the Auto Union among the workers.

This was demonstrated and proven at the hearings of the National Labor Relations Board in Detroit as the result of the brutal attack of the servicemen upon the Union Organizers Richard Frankenstein and Walter Reuther and their fellow unionists when they attempted to distribute union literature to the Ford workers on May 26th, 1937.

FORD—BIG BANKER

Ford pretends to defend himself as an "independent capitalist" against the conspiracy of the "international bankers." But he himself is very much interested in banks. Is it not true that his son Edsel is very much interested in the Guardian Bank of Detroit?

Ford furthermore insists that he is for higher wages. Here is what he says:

"If they could get our help to drive working men into the union, some wages would immediately start going down."

Such statements are made by Ford, issued and published by his corporation and distributed among the workers, but we have already proven that Ford pays the lowest wages in the automobile industry, and has organized all his power to protect low wages.

Ford has another argument against Unionism: That when a worker joins the union he shoves his neck into an "iron collar." Under the slogan of "Protect the workers from the Union" he instituted the most brutal oppression of the workers. Many of these things have been proven at the hearings of the NLRB—many workers have been fired because they exercised their rights to join the union and therefore fired from their jobs. No when a Ford worker joins the Union, precisely then does he break his "iron collar" not only from his neck but from his hands and feet as well.

FORD'S "IRON COLLAR"

Ford prepares a real "iron collar" for his workers. It is the Ford Brotherhood of America. It is the Liberty League of America. It is the Workers Council for Social Justice, the last organization that has been inspired by the pro-fascist priest, Father Coughlin from the Church of the Shrine of the Little Flower.

The Ford Motor Company, and particularly Harry Bennett, deny that these company unions in disguise have been inspired by the Ford Motor Company. But how

can he explain the fact that foremen distributed application cards for the Ford Brotherhood of America and that foremen are actually the organizers of this outfit? How can he further explain that the people who refused to sign the "Vote Confidence" petition have been fired?

These denials that the Ford Company has nothing to do with these company unions in disguise cannot stand the truth. The truth is that Ford inspired the organization of these company unions in an attempt to prevent organization of the Ford workers and really put an "iron collar" on their necks.

Ford, in his propaganda, makes a special appeal to the farmers. He praises himself as the greatest friend of the farmers. He tells you in a pamphlet "Ford and the Coming Agricultural Age" that he is a prophet and a teacher. He describes how much farm products he buys and how cheap he sells his automobiles to the farmers.

But he does not say a few interesting things. For instance, how little he pays for his farm products and how he exploits the farm workers on his huge farm in Lenawee County, Michigan, which covers 9,000 acres of land; and how he exploits the lumber jacks in upper Michigan.

Ford is no more a friend of the farmer than he is a friend of labor. He is the exploiter of both workers and farmers and farm workers.

FARMER-WORKER UNITY

What is really needed is unity of the workers and farmers against the exploitation of Ford. Ford is known to everybody. He is a very good friend of the fascists. He is a friend of Hitler. And in America, he supports all the reactionaries.

Did he not support Landon and Hoover, who is his personal friend? Did he not employ Fritz Kuhn, leader of fascist organization, Friends of New Germany? And after the attack of the vigilantes in Monroe upon the pickets, it was a strange coincidence that Henry Ford made a special visit to Monroe—something like a general review the battle ground, after the battle. Ford supports and unites the reactionary forces against the people.

The problem confronting the United Automobile Workers Union is to organize around 125,000 industrial workers employed by Ford, and many tens of thousands of workers employed by Ford in one mines in the Mesaba range; of the lumber jacks in upper Michigan, and the agricultural workers employed by Ford on the farms. Marine workers who are working on his 34 ships. This is the task: the organization of the Ford workers. It is necessary to free Ford workers from exploitation, to increase their wages, to shorten working hours, and really to break their "iron collar" of Fordism.

Organization of Ford is possible. We see that in Kansas City, where 2,250 workers are employed, 2,000 are already in the union. The same is true for the Ford plant in Richmond, California. And in the River Rouge plant in Dearborn, many

Workers Lowest Paid in Auto Industry, Gebert Shows

thousands of Ford workers have already joined the union and are building the Union. They are in the UAW.

The organizational campaign at the Ford factory and enterprise must be supported by the entire labor movement, by all the freedom-loving people. Ford, the automobile magnate, just as Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, belongs to the most vicious enemies of progress and refuses to recognize the law of the land—the Wagner Act, which guarantees the workers the right to belong to the Union, for collective bargaining.

Ford attempts to continue the enslavement of his workers. Ford supports openly propaganda against the democratic institutions of our country.

Organization of the Ford workers therefore would be a definite blow at the very heart of reaction. Fordism must not only be condemned but must be crushed—and the best answer to that is the organization of the Ford workers.

THE ONE BIG TASK

The problem of organizing the Ford workers stands before the Auto Convention. The UAW has one big task yet to perform—to organize Ford's. This can be done by proper organization of all forces for an organizational campaign at Ford's.

The organizational campaign should be based upon the Ford workers. They are the best organizers. In every plant, in every department, in every neighborhood in Detroit and vicinity where Ford workers live—a committee of Ford workers should be organized for the purpose of recruiting their fellow workers into the Union.

The Automobile Workers Union can select a committee of a thousand volunteer organizers who are members of the Union working in other factories. These organizers will visit Ford workers in their homes, in places where they gather, in the organizations where they belong. Such a committee should be headed by experienced organizers.

Ford employs workers of many nationalities. These workers are organized into all kinds of organizations and clubs. The Union can reach these organizations with the appeal to the members who are Ford workers to become members of the UAW.

NEGRO CONFERENCE

We greet the calling of a Negro conference which will pave the way to organize the Ford Negro workers. Similar conferences should be organized among other national groups.

In the city of Dearborn proper, where a large number of Ford workers are living, together with progressive forces in that town, can unite their forces in the coming elections to putting up a people's ticket to challenge the domination of that city by King Henry I.

It is of tremendous importance to undertake a struggle to free Dearborn from Ford domination. His largest plant is located in the boundaries of that city.

The Ford Organizing Committee should embrace the most capable organizers of the UAW and assisted by the CIO.

We have indicated only some of the points for the organizational drive which are by no means exhausted. There are many other methods that can be applied in an organizational drive in addition to popular literature, leaflets, mass meetings, parades—that is, develop a mass campaign.

The CIO and the UAW have much experience in organizing workers and with the help of progressive forces. The job can be accomplished.

If Ford remains unorganized, he remains also as a threat to the UAW. Organizing Ford's would mean not only improving the conditions and freedom for the Ford workers, but it would also mean strengthening the Union and paving the way for a national agreement in the automobile industry and for the further increase in wages, shorter hours and secure jobs for the Ford workers.

We are confident that the UAW which already has to its record many accomplishments and victories will add the Ford Motor Company to its record. Unionism will be victorious over Fordism.

Organization of Ford is possible. We see that in Kansas City, where 2,250 workers are employed, 2,000 are already in the union. The same is true for the Ford plant in Richmond, California. And in the River Rouge plant in Dearborn, many

UAW GROWS BY STRUGGLES IN CLEVELAND

Union Membership Now 7,000—Firmly Unity Main Objective

By E. C. Greenfield

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The rapid growth of the United Automobile Workers in the Fisher Body plant of General Motors from a small Federal local of the A. F. of L. to a powerful organization of over 7,000 CIO members within a few months was reviewed to your correspondent by Louis Spink, President of Local 45, U.A.W.

The rise of The United Automobile Workers union is chiefly marked in Cleveland by three years of struggle by the Fisher Body workers for better wages and working conditions. It was through these struggles of the U.A.W. that lessons were learned that finally resulted in the defeat of the Green-Dillon gang who stifled its effectiveness in the early days.

The organization of the Fisher Body workers was first effected as A. F. of L. Local known as the Federal Labor Union 18614. In less than six months, the union grew from 1,033 to 5,500 members.

This giant youngster felt it was ready to match its strength against General Motors and went on strike. It closed the plant and in the face of extreme police brutality was able to hold its lines even though in the end the strike was lost.

Even in those early days of the struggle the local leaders and membership saw the necessity of united action with their brother workers throughout the General Motors far-flung empire.

Attempts were made to reach other General Motors plants to bring them out in support of the Cleveland strike. This effort was met with opposition from the Dillon crowd and nothing came out of the effort. The result was that the men were finally forced back to work.

The loss of this strike prepared them for the struggles to come. The workers learned they could not fight General Motors by striking just one local plant. They also learned that a bureaucratic leadership controlled by Green and Dillon would not force that united aggressive leadership necessary to create a united rank and file throughout the industry.

The loss of the strike however, greatly depleted their ranks and the first task was to rebuild the union. The local was hardly prepared for the plant management when the Toledo auto strike occurred in 1935.

They knew, however, that if the Cleveland plant could take over the orders that had been stopped in Toledo, that the Toledo strike would suffer the same fate as theirs, the year before.

The defeat of the Fisher Body union in Cleveland was to strike. They struck in protest against the Cleveland plant making scab parts for Toledo. The Cleveland plant was forced to close for only a week, when the strike in Toledo was settled.

It was the Toledo settlement that paved the way for the overthrow of the Dillon gang and the final winning of the independence for the auto workers to elect their own officials without domination from Green.

In 1935 the convention took control and elected its own executives and committees. The Cleveland locals were imbued with a new organization spirit and started with grim determination to build their unions and prepare for the coming showdown with Sloan.

The showdown came in the last week of December, 1935. Fisher Body was closed with a sit-down strike that started in the morning and spread within a short time to all other departments.

When the strike was called, the Fisher Body Local 45 had approximately 3,500 members. Despite intimidation, threats and "back to work movements" started by the plant management the local registered 7,200 members before the strike was settled.

The events that followed and led to the great labor victory in the auto strike are now a matter of history.

Unity Program Proposed to Strengthen Auto Union

Below is the program adopted by the Unity Caucus in the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., following its meeting at Toledo where it outlined a policy of retaining full unity of all the forces that had built the union from a small organization to its great strength today.

FOR UNITY

We want unity because unity will save our union from a disastrous factional fight. Unity built the UAW from a membership of 21,000 into the most powerful union in the mass production industries. Unity is what beat the billion-dollar General Motors and Chrysler corporations. It's what will beat Henry Ford.

We will maintain our gains and march to greater victories by consolidating our 350,000 newly organized members into an educated, disciplined and unified army of labor. Unity will strengthen our international union in the GM negotiations and in the drive on Ford. It will bring power to the national wide union drive of the CIO.

Unity is not hard to get. On all important issues there is substantial agreement. The membership wants no split. Most leaders don't want one. They want to be on the job and insist on unity.

Unity is a simple idea. It is just the opposite of separating and dividing our strength. It does not mean shutting people out. It means welcoming them in, uniting all constructive forces in the union.

FOR DEMOCRACY

We want a democratic union. We want the local unions strengthened so they can handle their daily work effectively with the fullest local democracy and rank and file control, within a disciplined organization.

We want enlarged powers for the shop stewards. We want them a regular part of the union structure. They should have power to decide on shop problems, clearly stated in the union constitution.

We want to develop local union leadership. Where the local is big enough it should elect the organizers or business representatives and they should work in close touch with the district councils and under the guidance of the international officers.

We want effective district councils. Their powers should be clearly stated in the constitution.

We need more members on the executive board to correspond with the increased size of our international union.

FOR DISCIPLINE

We want a disciplined union. Every member and officer should carry out the convention decisions. He should live up to the constitution. He should obey the decisions of our international officers and the executive board. He should start nothing without proper authority. This applies especially to strikes. No democracy without discipline.

Everybody knows that there can be only one union policy. This is the policy democratically adopted by the union and its duly constituted officers and board.

The convention is supreme in our union. Between conventions the executive board is in control, subject to convention decisions. Between the meetings of the executive board the president has the authority to carry out both convention and board decisions. At the same time this tremendous respon-

sibility needs to be shared with the other international officers. These powers should be clearly stated in the constitution.

We stand by the right to strike and the right to picket. These are American rights, shaped by American workers in American fashion. No corporation, however big, can rob us of these rights. We are for enforcement of all contracts and agreements. We demand that the companies do the same. We are against unauthorized strikes and stand for carrying out the grievance procedure set down in the agreements.

The membership has the right to vote on strikes and strike settlements. Just the same no strike action should be taken unless authorized by the union.

FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND THE C.I.O.

Our union has grown strong because it is an industrial and not a craft union. As a part of the CIO it has been progressive and militant. It has not divided its ranks along political, religious, color or sex lines. There can be no other policy for our union.

We want the closest tie-up with

Guard Against Slanderers And Disrupters

By LAWRENCE EMERY

As the Second Annual Convention of the International Union of United Automobile Workers of America, was coming to a close in South Bend in 1936, the assembled delegates rose to their feet to celebrate the breaking of the old Dillon stranglehold on their organization by unanimously adopting Resolution No. 226:

"We pledge ourselves to leave this Convention as a united force, banded together to build our Union, so that it shall become a powerful force to organize and to improve the conditions of the automobile workers, their wives and families."

It was that solid unity that soon built the UAW into one of the most powerful unions in the country, and it was that unity which lifted General Motors and Chrysler and the scores of other corporations which tried to buck the demands of the auto workers.

The victories which now stand to the credit of the UAW could never have been achieved without that unity.

The Communists in the Union worked tirelessly to establish that unity, and are now devoting themselves to preserving it. It becomes necessary to speak of the position of the Communists on these matters openly because some elements have seen fit, not only to raise these questions publicly, but to deliberately misrepresent the position of the Communists in the Union.

C. P. STAND

It has become well-known to everyone that certain differences have arisen in the union, and that these differences had led to the establishment of two opposing caucuses. It is also well-known that the Communist Party, as an independent organization has taken a stand on the issues at stake. If the Communists before now have not dealt at length with these issues in the press, it is because it has been felt that the struggle should be resolved within the Union itself.

But since the Communists and their position have become the object of a bitter attack by a group styling itself the "Communist Party Opposition," or more recently the "Independent Communist Labor League," it becomes necessary to clarify a few points purposely distorted by this group in an effort to confuse the issues.

In the August 14th issue of "Workers Age," the official organ of the "Communist Party Opposition," an article entitled "The UAW and the Auto Workers Union," by a writer who hides behind the fictitious name of George F. Miles, indulges in some plain and fancy red-baiting and finally concludes by taking a position, which would split the Auto Union wide open.

The first tactic employed by Mr. "Miles" is to picture the whole "Unity Caucus" within the Union as a Communist group. Proceeding then to slander the Communists, Mr. Miles seeks to discredit the entire caucus.

Can anyone deny that this is a sample of the plain, ordinary garden variety of red-baiting used by all enemies of Labor? Is this not identical with Mr. William Green's now familiar device of making lying charges against the Communists, and then labeling John L. Lewis and the whole C. I. O. "Communist?"

Throughout the entire article the so-called "Mortimer-Hall caucus" is identified with the Communist Party. Such statements need no special refutation here, since the Union membership will recognize their falsity. The object of such statements, obviously, is to attack one of the caucuses by attacking the Communist Party.

FALSITIES FLOP

Then follow a series of charges which must be dealt with here.

First the accusation is leveled against the Communist Party, and through it against the unity caucus, that the Communists charged the Martin - Frankenstein group with planning to withdraw from the C. I. O. We challenge Mr. "Miles," or any of his group, to produce one bit of evidence that such a charge was ever raised. No proof is adduced in the article, because no such proof exists. No Communist, either by word of mouth or in writing, ever made such an accusation.

By making this lying charge against the Communists, the "Workers Age" builds up the argument that the Communists in the Union are insincere in supporting Homer Martin for re-election as President of the Union. But the argument falls of its own weight because Mr. Miles could not find a single case where a member of the Communist Party, or the "Daily Worker," ever attacked Homer Martin or gave the slightest evidence that their support of Martin was "insincere." On the contrary, Mr. "Miles" himself is forced to quote from an article in the "Daily Worker" in which the credit for the progressive nature of the UAW and its achievements is given to "the international officers of this union headed by Homer Martin."

But as will be shown later, falsehood and lies are among the principal weapons in the arsenal of the group known as the "CPO." The article then proceeds to discuss the question of unity in the union. Before Mr. "Miles" finishes with this matter he gives abundant proof that the last thing desired by the "CPO" is unity in the UAW.

In order to find a justification for their own repudiation of unity and of all efforts to establish it, the CPO shouts "fraud" and "sham" at all those who work to bring about unity within the union. The Communists are compared to the "AFL" bureaucrats who kept shouting for unity when splitting with the CIO. This is but an old and dishonest trick, like crying "Stop, thief!" It was Green who split the labor movement under cover of charging John L. Lewis and the CIO with every sin under the sun. The similarity of this tactic with the usual

methods of the CPO is so close that it can readily be seen by all but those blinded with their own factional aims.

STRATEGY IS CLEAR

Having achieved this master stroke, Mr. Miles "proceeds to conclude his article with an appeal for the defeat of the 'Unity caucus' at the coming convention. His strategy is clear: first, call the Communists all manner of names and level against them all varieties of lying charges; next, label the whole 'Unity Caucus' as 'Communist.' Then proceed to knock the stuffing out of this clumsily-constructed straw man as a screen behind which to advocate a policy which would split the union wide open.

Where this labored argument becomes too thin, it can be padded with additional arguments borrowed from the capitalist press, to the effect that the Communists, and therefore the 'Unity Caucus,' were 'responsible for the unauthorized strikes.'

Mr. "Miles" employs one other trick which must be mentioned. He lists the "central questions on which there is no agreement" in such a manner as to imply that the Communists and the 'Unity Caucus' are against the very things for which they stand.

Here is Mr. "Miles' list: "Stabilization of the union; coordination and unity of effort in the leadership; centralization of union procedure while guaranteeing the democratic rights of the membership; abolition of wild-cat strikes; G. E. B. approval of all strikes; discipline and responsibility."

WRECKERS' TACTICS

He then represents the Communists as being opposed to all these points. The Communist Party, through its members in the Union, has been working for these things for a long time and again made its position clear on each of these questions. Who but an enemy of the Union could be opposed to its "stabilization?" Who more than the Communists have worked for "coordination and unity of effort in the leadership?" Who but the Communists have charged the Communists with being against discipline, responsibility, the abolition of wild cat strikes, or any of Mr. "Miles' list of "central questions?"

Such is the dishonest method of the CPO in pursuing its aim to divide the union and split its ranks. Such tactics have appeared in the past, and those who know something of the CPO, or the "Lovestonites," as they are commonly called, as "professional causers," these people have been around to the most furious activity they have enjoyed in many a year as a result of the division which has appeared in the union. They had their birth and origin in a factional dispute, and they have dedicated themselves ever since to disruptive, splitting work. Renegades from Communism, these people were kicked out of the Communist Party in 1929 after they had sought to wreck it by division and splits. Retaining as they do the name "Communist," marks them as the most dishonest of pretenders.

"OPPOSITION"

Since their expulsion, they have founded their organization on a program of "opposition," as their official title declares. For professional "opponents," unity is unbearable. Where it prevails, they bring to play all their experience in disruption in order to split and divide; where division appears, they work frantically to extend and deepen it.

The Lovestonites in the auto union have long ago raised the disruptive slogan: "A good fight is healthy for the union." Under that banner, they have used all their arts of disruption to prolong and extend a "good fight." Not a "good fight" against C. M. or Henry Ford, or the vigilantes, or the company unions, or against anti-union legislation, but a "good fight" between members of the same organization, a "good fight" which would split, and divide, and disrupt, and make impossible a united struggle against the enemies of labor.

They therefore take an open stand in favor, not of fighting all the forces in the Union and of welding the organization into a solid, all-powerful force, but in favor of splitting it wide open and thus weakening it at a time when the reactionaries are praying for an opportunity to launch an offensive against it.

A UNION MATTER

In addition to raising the "red scare" in the present situation, the Lovestonites employ a simple artifice by which they hope to make their arguments for disruption palatable. With an amazing impudence, of which only those skilled in fishing in troubled waters could be capable, these people represent themselves as speaking for President Homer Martin and then, under this protective device, snipe at the leaders and members of the "Unity Caucus." In this thoroughly dishonest fashion, they hope to employ personalities in a mean attempt to make impossible the establishment of unity in the organization.

The hope of the Lovestonites that the coming convention will become the arena for a knock-down and finish fight between the two caucuses, each battling for the destruction of the other, must be blasted by a membership concerned with bridging the gap between the two caucuses and re-establishing the unity which is so all-important for the future of the Union. The results of the Lovestonite use of the red scare was seen recently in the screaming headlines in the employers' press about an inner conflict which could and should have been settled inside the Union.

lines, and those influenced by them, should recall the words of Philip Murray, who gave this reply to a "red scare" raised by the Girdlers in steel:

"The red scare is being used to split the steel workers. That goes without saying. It's an old trick. There are no 'lams' connected with this fight. It is an economic fight for collective bargaining and through that toward higher wages and lower hours in the steel industry. But we are also making clear that we are seeking and accepting the aid of all groups in this struggle, regardless of their political philosophy—so long as they are concerned with helping preserve democratic rights. That kind of joint endeavor is necessary in every labor fight."

We are pleased to note also that in the "Auto Worker" for Aug. 14 a leading editorial declares that "a union does not make it a condition of membership to subscribe to some particular political belief. On the other hand, neither does the union make opposition to some particular political creed a condition of membership." But while this position is the rock-bottom foundation for any democratic, progressive trade union, the editorial goes on to speak against the "bad unionists" who try to "sidetrack criticism of their mistakes by claiming that they are being persecuted for their politics."

If this is meant as an indirect accusation against Communists, then it has already been answered before in the "Daily Worker" by B. K. Gilbert, who declared that "we have no other interests as Communists, members of the Auto Workers Union, than the interests of the union itself. That interest is to promote the organization, to build it up, to strengthen its unity, making it a powerful instrument of the automobile workers in their struggle for the advancement of the union on all fronts."

Any Communists who are found to be "bad unionists" will be summarily dismissed from the ranks of the Communist Party, as the Lovestonites were summarily expelled years ago, since "bad unionism" is incompatible with membership in that Party.

U. A. W. STRONG

In spite of the disruptive, splitting tactics of the Lovestonites, we are confident that the U. A. W. will continue to be a powerful, united organization and that the factional difficulties will be adjusted. The U. A. W. is one of the strongest affiliates of the CIO, and with the assistance of the CIO will be able to weather this storm of rapid growth. The CIO has already given evidence of its ability to adjust internal difficulties by its harmonious settlement of the dispute in the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America.

In commenting editorially on that question, the CIO Union News Service said: "The Glass Workers' Union was for some time bedeviled by a dispute which divided its official family and its locals. But having failed of settlement through convention action, the union's delegates and officers of all factions found one point on which they could all agree—and that was on the CIO's integrity and genuine concern for their union's welfare."

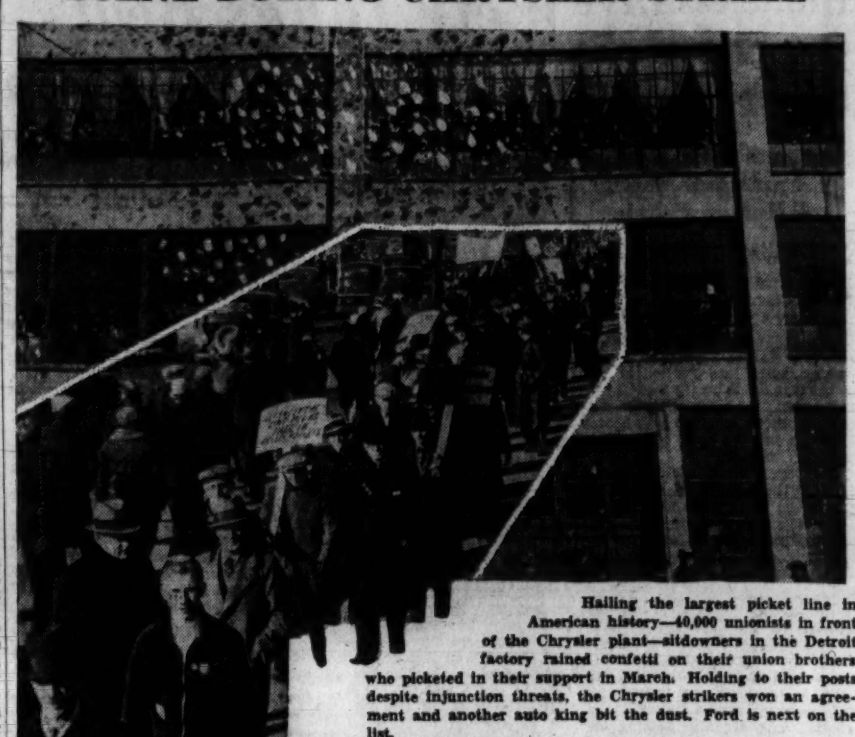
Unions, as well as all other organizations, have their occasional periods of factional division. When these can be overcome without defection, that is the surest sign of strength and of the fact that a movement is solid and expanding.

TOWARD UNITY

We are confident that the UAW, bedeviled though it may be with the plottings and schemings of the Lovestonites, will give another sign of this kind of strength and solidarity and expansion.

It should finally be known to all that the "Lovestonites" have neither foothold nor following in the vast membership of the UAW, but are found in only a few appointive posts. That the membership will not stand for their policies as applied to day to day problems in the locals is shown by the utter, crushing defeat recently administered to

SCENE DURING CHRYSLER STRIKE



Hailing the largest picket line in American history—40,000 unionists in front of the Chrysler plant—auto workers in the Detroit factory rained confetti on their union brothers who picketed in their support in March. Holding to their posts despite injunction threats, the Chrysler strikers won an agreement and another auto king bit the dust. Ford is next on the list.

Baltimore--A Young And Fighting Local

U. A. W. Fought Stoolpigeons, Spies in Plants to Build a Strong Union—Delegates to Convention Stress Unity

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Two delegates are being sent by Local 239, U. A. W. A. organization in the (General Motors Corp.) Fisher Body-Chevrolet assembling plant located in Baltimore, Mr. The plant employs 2,500 workers, over 2,000 of whom are in the union. The two delegates are to represent

the local at the National Convention. The local is only six months old; and after a stormy session in its initial stages of life, when its small rank and file leadership was thrown out of the plant for union activity, it grew rapidly. All but two of the men, who were thrown out of the plant during the period of the national General Motors strike, have been returned to work.

Shortly after the U. A. W. A. launched its campaign to organize the workers in the local Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants of the General Motors Corp., the local management of the corporation immediately set its anti-union apparatus, consisting of hired stoolpigeons furnished by the firm agencies, its spies and a minority of poor, deluded but honest employees, into motion.

The union inaugurated its campaign by camping a sound-ruck in front of the plant, and several speakers announced the program of the union through the loud-speakers as the workers knocked off from work. Copies of the December issue of the N. A. Worker were handed out by several union men who had been fired for union activity.

Despite assertions in full-page advertisements in the local newspapers, that the General Motors Corp. using Alfred Sloan as its mouthpiece, said that its employees would be permitted to belong to any organization of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining, the workers were intimidated.

The profit-sucking General Motors Corp. introduced an old tactic in new clothes into the situation in its Baltimore plant, the old tactic of getting workers to fight each other being clothed on this occasion by "The men do not want to work with the union men!" It directed all of its resources into one channel, switching into line the national organization, governing according to common demands in the direction of a uniform policy.

It was the formula whereby Mr. Wismer, Fisher Body plant man-

towards a united labor movement in this country."

Calling attention to the fact that leading members of the Republican Party in Michigan have been active in the organization of vigilante "Law and Order" groups, Martin stated that "this puppet party of the Morgans and the duPonts is serving as a core to rally all reactionary forces in the state for another futile drive against labor."

"This concerted attack of Big Business—which seems to learn nothing from experience—backed by the reliable chaps boys of the reactionaries in public office, makes clear the point that labor and all progressives must not be content with only economic gains but must elect its own representatives to office."

"A significant step in this direction has already been taken in Detroit with the formation of a Labor Ticket that intends to place a progressive administration in the city hall. The men and women who make Detroit what it is are going to have something to say about running its government. That will be our step towards moving forward the program of Labor's Non-Partisan League, an organization of which our union is proud to be a part."

The current convention of the union, Martin feels, is of deep significance because of the many victories and tremendous growth of the organization—from 35,000 members to 350,000 between conventions. "And that membership, of course," declared the auto union's president, as he concluded the interview, "is going to be swelled by 125,000 more, just as soon as we annex King Henry's Dearborn and his outlying provinces to the U. S. and union-ism."

The Leaders of The Auto Union

These are the men of the Auto Workers Union who led the great strikes which brought thousands upon thousands of workers in the huge plants of Detroit, Flint, Cleveland, Toledo and other mid-west cities into the union and won for them pay increases, better working conditions and built one of the most powerful of the CIO affiliates.

Homer Martin

Homer Martin, president of the United Auto Workers Union, was born in 1902 and spent his boyhood in the coal mining region near Marion, Illinois. His father was a school teacher.

In 1920 he graduated from the Southern Illinois Normal College in Carbondale after attending grade school and high school in Greenville, Illinois. During his school years, he worked on farms and railroads, at one time being a railroad section hand.

From normal school, he entered the ministry at the age of 19 and became pastor of the Greenville Baptist Church, at the same time teaching school and attending Ewing College in Ewing, Illinois. After teaching high school for a year, he entered the William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., and received his A. B. degree in 1928. He was pastor of the William Baptist Church until he took the Leeds Baptist Church in Leeds, Mo., in 1932.

HIGH PAY GOSPEL

The majority of his Leeds congregation were workers in the Kansas City Chevrolet plant. Martin took up their cause and began to preach a gospel of higher wages and shorter hours until his deacons objected so strenuously that he left the pulpit and went to work in the Chevrolet plant himself.

He pioneered in organizing that plant, and was fired for union activity. He was then elected to the presidency of the M. F. of L. Federal Local, and was elected a delegate to the first national council of Federal locals in the auto industry.

REPLACES DILLON

Martin was one of the leaders of the progressive bloc formed in the union to oust the reactionary Dillon and to secure full autonomy of the local union. The progressive bloc won its long fight in the South Bend convention in April, 1936, and Homer Martin was elected president of the union.

LAYS GROUNDWORK

His first organizational assignment from the international was in Flint, one of the tightest company towns in the country at the time. Mortimer conducted a house to house campaign, with secret meetings, and laid the groundwork for the tremendous successes achieved there later.

Mortimer

Mortimer participated in the negotiations with General Motors which resulted in the union contract with that corporation.

He is married, has one married daughter in Cleveland, and is candidate for re-election as vice-president on the Unity slate in the Milwaukee Convention.

Richard T. Frankenstein

Richard T. Frankenstein, Detroit organizational director of the United Auto Workers Union and president of the Dodge local, was born in 1907 in Detroit. His father is today a foreman in the screw machine department in the Dodge plant, where he has worked for 22 years. His department is 100 per cent organized.

Frankenstein attended the Detroit Central High School, and then studied at the University of Detroit and the University of Dayton. He received his LL.B. degree in 1932.

On graduating from Dayton University, he won the Award of Honor given annually to the graduating student with the best all-around record. During his senior year he taught at Chaminade High School in Dayton.

FORMS AUTO GROUP

Frankenstein's career as an auto worker began while he was still in high school. On leaving Dayton University he went to work in the trim department in the Dodge plant.

He was made chairman of the old Works Council set up under the Automobile Labor Board in 1934, but soon became disgusted with the organization and formed an independent union known as Automotive Industrial Workers Association. He was its first secretary, and later the president.

LINKED TO UAW

The independent union affiliated with the UAW only after it had been granted autonomy from the AFL, in June, 1936.

Frankenstein was made organizational director of the union in June, 1936, elected to the National Executive Board in August, elected president of the Dodge Local in May, 1937. He was recently placed in charge of the Ford organizing campaign by President Martin.

He is married and has three children, the oldest being 3 years old. Frankenstein is a candidate for vice-president of the union on both the Progressive and Unity slates.

George F. Addes

George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers Union, was born in La Crosse, Wis., in 1906. His father was then a railroad man, but is today a worker on the assembly line of the Willys-Overland Plant in Toledo, Ohio, and is a delegate to the Milwaukee convention of the UAW from Local 12.

Addes went to school in La Crosse, Wis., where he was 18 when his family moved to Toledo, Ohio. After leaving high school he worked at a series of odd jobs in drug stores, grocery stores and as a truck driver, until he became a metal finisher in the Willys-Overland plant in 1927.

He pioneered in the organization of auto workers, and became a charter member of the old Toledo federal local. He was elected financial secretary shortly after its formation. Addes was elected to his present post as secretary-treasurer of the International at the South Bend convention. He is married, has no children.

He is candidate for re-election on both the Progressive and Unity slates in the Milwaukee convention.

Martin Says Ford's Factories Will Be Brought Into U. S.

By Dewitt Gilpin

(Continued from Page 1)

understand the benefits of industrial unionism as demonstrated by the success of the CIO, then they will not be misled by any number of Fordisms."

NEGRO WORKERS IMPORTANT

In recognition of the strategic position of the Negro workers, Martin stated, the union will appoint several full time organizers in order to enlarge the Negro Committee of the union.

Pointing to the swelling membership roles of Ford workers and to the steady distribution of hundreds of thousands of copies of the Ford Worker regularly, Martin explained that "the success of the Ford drive cannot be gauged by a series of spectacular events. What is needed now is steady organizational work."

Questioned concerning the vigilante movement that has arisen in America since Henry Ford first resorted to violence against UAW organizers, Martin characteristically branded it as "a desperate and tremendous success of the CIO. The best answer to those profit-blind reactionaries who secretly back the vigilantes is a strong, progressive and militant labor movement and the UAW intends to be in the forefront of that movement."

As a man who was once marked for death by a "Citizens Council," Martin speaks with experience on

the question of vigilante terrorism against unionists.

As one of the leaders of several unions in Kansas City that banded together on an industrial union basis, before the advent of the CIO, he worked with Bill Polley, organizer of the Truck Drivers Union, until that militant was murdered as he left a union meeting which had voted a general strike of truckers.

Martin continued his activities despite an anonymous letter warning that "if you ever pull another strike in this city, you'll get what Bill got."

"How did you feel in face of that threat?" he asked him, "when you returned to the Kansas City strike that preceded those in the GM plants in Flint and Detroit?"

"Now that I think about it," Martin replied with a smile, "I didn't even consider it. You get used to things like that after so long a time."

STRESSSES UNITY

Unity of all unionists, Martin believes, is an important task confronting labor in America. He warned, however, directing his statement against the disruptive activities of the A. F. of L. executive council, "that there can be no compromise short of a program of building a strong industrial union movement. We welcome the support of all who are willing to work sincerely to carry out this program and see us confidently working

GM CONTRACT

Most important of the problems facing the organized plants according to Martin, is the renewal of the union's contract with General Motors. In answer to the corporation's charge that union cannot assure the stoppage of unauthorized strikes, Martin pointed out that "the inadequacies of the present contract has been one of the chief causes of unauthorized stoppages."

Chinese Push Foe Back Toward River

Attacking Chinese Force Advances Despite Heavy Fire from Japanese Lines—Big Guns Brought Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Garden Bridge across Soochow Creek—entrance to the Anglo-American area of the International Settlement.

GUN ROAR CONTINUOUS
New fires were burning in scattered places on a front 40 miles long on both sides of the Whangpoo River.
The roar of artillery, naval rifles and aerial bombs was continuous. Parts of the front could be seen from an observation post atop the skyscraper Sassoon House on Nanjing Road, facing the International Bund.
The Chinese were advancing behind heavy fire from their field guns and crossed Seward Road at 3 A. M.
The whole road was a roaring battlefield.

SURROUND JAIL
The Chinese said they had surrounded the Ward Road jail and were driving a widening wedge into the Japanese lines at that point.

New fires broke out in the Kungping Road at 2:40 a. m. Chinese batteries across the river in the Pootung sector, which had been shelling the area sporadically for several days, had ceased firing prior to the Chinese infantry attack from the North—indicating that the Chinese communications system was working better.

These batteries resumed operations at 2:50 a. m., firing toward Japanese positions in the Yangtse-poo sector.

As Chinese headquarters it was said that field guns had been put in positions to begin an intensive bombardment of the Japanese positions in the Hongkew Park district, just beyond the Hongkew area of the Settlement. This was part of a plan to unite the Chinese lines in the Hongkew and Yangtse-poo districts, wiping out the big salient there held by the Japanese for some days.

NANKING BOMBED
Chinese commander Gen. Chang Tse-chung reported bombing of the capital, Nanking. He said eight Japanese planes appeared high over the city at 12:30 P. M. Thursday and dropped several bombs.

"They missed our military air field by half a mile," he said. "One bomb fell in a village and killed or wounded several people. We shot down one Japanese bomber near Lifu and another near Kwantung."
On the Peiping-Tientsin front, far to the North, sporadic fighting continued on the three principal sectors—along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Northwest of Peiping, the Peiping-Hankow Railway Southwest of the ancient walled capital, and the Tientsin-Pukow-Nanking Railway South of Tientsin.

SEE NEW OFFENSIVE
Troop movements by the Japanese near Peiping indicated that, with a lessening of the rains which have persisted in the North for a week, the Japanese again would launch a grand scale offensive.
Foreign military attaches estimated the Japanese now have a total of from 60,000 to 80,000 men in North China.

In Tokio reserves were being called to the colors in increasing thousands—some of them from classes as much as 10 years back. All indications in the Japanese capital were that the Emperor Hirohito and his government are prepared for spread of the war to all areas of this country.

SHANTUNG NEXT
Japanese were expected to invade Shantung at any moment, hold the province—one of the richest in China—during the World War and left it only in 1928 after years of pressure from the United States.

Tension in Shanghai between the Japanese and foreign authorities was increasing.
Japanese Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa late yesterday notified the foreign authorities that all movements of Chinese vessels in the Whangpoo River between Pootung Point and the Yangtse-poo district was forbidden between 7 P. M. and 8 A. M.

This action followed torpedoing of the Japanese flagship Idzumi by a Chinese "suicide destroyer" earlier this week and attacks on other Japanese ships.

WARNS OTHERS
Hasegawa warned foreign commanders who intended to move their ships during these hours to give the Japanese due notice "in order to avoid unpleasant misunderstandings."

Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, commanding the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, the British Admiral, and other foreign officials, met shortly afterward in the offices of U. S. Consul General Clarence Gauss.
"They rejected the Japanese proposal pointing out that no formal state of war exists between China and Japan and that the Whangpoo is an international waterway with navigation rights guaranteed all nations by treaty."

CHINA APPEALS FOR AVIATORS TO RETURN
NANKING, China, Aug. 19 (UP).—The Government appealed urgently to all Chinese aviators abroad today to return to the country by the fastest route and join in war against Japan.

Other Chinese residing in foreign countries were asked to do all they could to aid the government in any way.
The morale of the air force was high. Gen. Mao Pang-chu, commander in chief of the air force, reported today that 34 Japanese airplanes had been brought down since the start of the Shanghai fight and that the Chinese had lost but three.
"The Japanese air force is practically useless," he said.
Lieut. Lo Chong-hsing, air force

ace who has skyrocketed to national fame because he is credited officially with downing four Japanese planes, said to the United Press:
"Japanese pilots are chicken-hearted fellows. Whenever they see a Chinese plane they start to flee."

BRITISH TO PROTEST JAPAN SEIZURE
LONDON, Aug. 19 (UP).—The Foreign Office announced tonight that Great Britain would formally protest to Japan against Japanese occupation of British buildings in Shanghai and will demand compensation for the owners.

The indemnity will include rent and damages for deterioration during occupancy and any loss sustained by occupants and owners because of the seizure.
Two days ago Japanese troops occupied the Broadway Mansions and the Astor House Hotel in the Shanghai Settlement.

N. Y. Nazis Told to Vote For Copeland

Fritz Kuhn, Hitler's Agent in U. S., Gives Election Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

voice of Hitler and "Fuehrer" Kuhn demands that his followers strictly carry out all policies set forth. Kuhn, whose organization now is being investigated by agents of Edgar Hoover's Bureau of Criminal Investigation, has protested that a number of swastika-bedecked Nazi drill camps operated by him throughout the country have no connection with the Hitler government.

TAKE OATH
But printed in the membership books carried by all Bund members is the following oath of allegiance: "I solemnly swear fidelity to my leader, Adolf Hitler. I promise Adolf Hitler and everybody designed by him known to me or to be known to me, through his credentials, or through his uniform, the respect and absolute obedience for the struggle of the Bund to fulfill all orders without restrictions, and with my entire will, because I know that my leader does not demand from me anything illegal."

The G-men who have launched investigation into the activities of Kuhn's Nazis are acting on information supplied by Representative Citron, Connecticut New Deal Democrat, which charges that Kuhn is operating 17 Nazi drill camps sponsored by German consular officials.

Among the violations of law cited in information gathered by the Congressman is the charge that Kuhn's Nazis have shipped unregistered firearms to their camps across state borders. This, it is charged, was done in violation of the Federal Firearms Law.

Cowley to Speak On Spanish War On August 25

Malcolm Cowley, literary editor of the New Republic, will speak on "Behind the Lines in Spain" at the New School for Social Research, 65 W. 12th St. on Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Garden Square of the editorial board of the New Republic will be chairman of the meeting. Rolfe Humphries, co-editor of the recently published "And Spain Sings," a collection of ballads authored by Spanish Loyalist poets and translated by leading American writers, will read several of the poems.

Federal Bank Insurance Pays Depositors of Closed Brooklyn Bank

Agents of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation began making payments today to depositors in the Fort Greene National Bank, 118 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, which was closed on Saturday.
There were ten people outside the doors when the bank opened at 9 o'clock this morning and about fifty more had arrived within a half hour. They were orderly and took their turns cheerfully.

Tokio Screen, Stage Features War on China

TOKIO, Aug. 19.—Japanese militarists have ordered the amusement industry to steam up "patriotism" throughout the country as a result of the newest invasion of China.
Screen stage and screen have enlisted in the war drive. Current legitimate offerings include "The Sino-Japanese War," a revue; leaving for the front, a drama; and "A Patriotic Boy Aviator in Service," an opera.
Screen presentations to be offered soon include a naval picture, "High Seas of the Pacific," "Clouds Over the Border," and "Death in Action."

Homeless Live On Shanghai's Sidewalks

Profiteers Get Rough Treatment at Hands of Hungry People

(Continued from Page 1)

International Settlement or the French Concession.

JAPAN'S AGENTS NABBED
Two Japanese agents were caught yesterday in the French concession spilling poison into the boilers used by the Chinese to purify their drinking water. A crowd quickly surrounded them, and one was beaten to death on the spot. The other managed to flee.

Newspapers are filled with reports of how the population is actively aiding the detection and arrest of Japanese agents and spies. The people themselves are also watching food depots to make sure the Japanese do not obtain any food products.

One firm yesterday tried to sneak five trucks with flour for the Japanese out of the French Concession. The trucks were halted by the crowd which constantly is on watch, the owner was arrested and turned over to Chinese police as a traitor.

The people are also helping the troops in every way possible behind the lines, building barricades and fortifications.

Chinese truck-drivers are volunteering in drives to aid the armed forces defending Shanghai.

The population is keeping a special watch not only on Japanese and suspected Chinese traitors, but also on the local Russian White Guards who fled to this city after the Bolshevik Revolution.

Billion in 7 Weeks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UP).—Government spending crossed the \$1,000,000,000 dollar mark during the first seven weeks of the 1938 fiscal year and at the same time the national debt increased to another new high.

The Treasury's daily statement from Aug. 17 disclosed today.
He said that on a number of occasions he said that his car was being followed. He said a black Ford sedan tried to wreck his car on the road four times.

On the following night July 31, 1936, he said that he was driving with Joe Haver the owner of a local garage, on one of Steubenville's roughest streets to determine what was wrong with his car.

HIT ON HEAD
When the car came to a virtual stop the cause of a particularly rough ride, he told, was "hit over the head and pulled out of the car."

He told of how four or five men jumped on him, beat him, stepped on him with their feet, and how he finally pulled himself under his car "to keep from getting killed."

By this time a crowd had collected, and police had been called. Haver, Ruseen said, managed to escape and drove to Wheeling and stayed there for several days, afraid of his life.

THREATENED WITNESSES
When Ruseen came out of the hospital, he visited some of the witnesses who collected during his beating. He said that they told him that they had been visited and informed "that their homes would be blown up if they testified."

Richard Riser, an elderly man with curly grey hair, who worked for the S.W.O.C. contract has been a strike and was never rehired, and a prohibition officer in 1924, told how he had been mercilessly beaten while an organizer for the S.W.O.C. Riser has lived in Steubenville for 28 years.

Text of Open Letter By House Liberals

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—The following is text of the "Open letter to the American People" by Representatives Gerald Boleau, Jerry O'Connell, John Coffee, John T. Bernard and Henry G. Teigan.

"The Congress of the United States is adjourning at a critical time.
"We are going to a people, who, perplexed by life and death problems, look to us for help and encouragement; and they are rightly entitled to expect that the Congress and the Administration to enact whatever legislation is necessary to enable them to escape destitution and poverty and to pursue a decent and prosperous life."

"On the morning of Nov. 4, 1936, three great masses of the American people believed that they were on the threshold of a new life. With heart and brain they echoed President Roosevelt's pledge on that memorable night in Madison Square Garden when he warned reaction that we had only just begun to fight for some of the things that would make life less burdensome."

"TO REDUCE HOURS"
"Of course we will continue to seek to improve working conditions for the workers of America," the President had declared, adding, "To reduce hours overlong, to increase wages that spell starvation, to end the labor of children, to wipe out sweatshops. Of course we will continue every effort to end monopoly in business, to support collective bargaining, to stop unfair competition, to abolish dishonorable trade practices." For all these we have only just begun to fight."

But reaction refused to accept defeat. Seven months after the election mandate given him by the people, the President of the United States felt constrained to announce that "one third of our population, the overwhelming majority of which is in agriculture or industry, is ill-nourished, ill-clad and ill-housed."

On the eve of adjournment this great mass of the population and many more are still in the woeful condition so graphically described by the President.

WPA CUTS
Minimum housing legislation has been carelessly. A total of

Weir Thugs Beat 3 Union Leaders

New Cumberland Hearing Told of Attacks on C.I.O. Steel Organizers by Hatchet Men Near Weirton

(Continued from Page 1)

He described how his car was stopped by police officers while he was driving with another organizer through Holiday Cove, right near Weirton and also under Weirton Steel domination.

His car was searched and he was taken to the police station. Nothing was found in the car, but he was told to get out of the state.

FORCED TO GET OUT
As he was driving to the Market Street Bridge leading to Steubenville, Ohio, a car drove up and forced him to get out.

"When I stepped out," he said, "there was a big fellow running into me with something in his hand and hit me with it. I threw up my hand and that is the last thing I seen for a little bit."

"I was knocked down and they started to kicking. I did hear one fellow cursing the other because there was so many kicking at me they were kicking one another. That is one thing that saved my life. I am satisfied."

The final witness of the day and one of the most colorful was youthful, tall, dark Steve Barrone, the constable of Butler District of Hancock County, which includes Weirton and Holiday's Cove. Barrone was elected last November because he was a union organizer.

4,000 VOTES
He received more than 4,000 votes in the Democratic primaries, and about the same in the elections. Claude Conway, leader of the Hatchet Gang, ran for the same office in the Republican primaries, and was defeated, receiving only 200 votes.

He told of several beatings given him by members of the Hatchet Gang. He also described beatings of Kenneth Koch, union organizer, in charge of Weirton, who has not yet testified.

He told how he was accosted by Bennie Costello, notorious member of the Hatchet Gang, and beaten up by Costello and other members of the Hatchet Gang.

On another occasion he described how he and Kenneth Koch were beaten while distributing copies of Steel Labor, union publication, at the mill gates.

SLEPT ON PORCH
On still another occasion he told how Koch and he slept on the porch of Koch's house to guard the latter's automobile, how they saw a brown Chevrolet with license No. 9880 loitering around, and how, later, bricks were discovered which had smashed the windows inside the car.

Corporation counsel kept up their constant fire of objections and exceptions during the day's testimony. Barrone's testimony, which was particularly damaging to the company, was subjected to heavy cross-examination.

British Clipper Leaves New York for England
PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 19 (UP).—Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia took off at 6:45 A. M. (EDT) today for Montreal on the first leg of another trans-Atlantic survey flight.

The plane will go to Botwood, N. F., from Montreal and thence to Southampton, England, via Foynes, Ireland.

Twins in Excellent Shape After Caesarian Birth
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (UP).—Mrs. Marie Jones, 26, and her twin girls, born yesterday, were in excellent condition today, the hospital reported.

A few hours after she revived from the anesthetic, Mrs. Jones was able to hold the girls in her arms and was delighted yesterday.

Each girl weighed six pounds. They were "as plump as two rose buds," a nurse said, and they were quiet and healthy.

Reopen R. R. Negotiations, Men Demand

Protests from All Over Country Seek 20-Cent Wage Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

newspapers that the wage protest committee consisted of Communists, CIO sympathizers, etc. Robert Gaeth, general chairman of the Northwestern Machinists and chairman of the system federation, told the meeting he would personally send a similar protest to his international president.

The official report of the Northwestern system federation just out protests against the five cents increase as insufficient and proposes re-opening negotiations. Edward Kotke of Minneapolis, who is a leader in District No. 73 of the Railroad Machinists sent the following protest telegram to Harrison in the name of the Railway Wage Protest Committee:

"We are in possession of information that you informed the Associated Press that the wage protest committee at the Atlantic Hotel consists of Communists, CIO and radical element. If this statement is true, we demand an apology. We can verify that every member present represents a legitimate organization concerned only in this wage controversy."

Wm. G. Harvey, Secretary Milwaukee Local Federation No. 76 also wrote Harrison, in part his letter says:

"George M. Harrison used very poor judgment when he called a group of first class railroad union men Communists and CIO agitators. We presented our protest by letters and telegrams and it was done in a gentlemanly and orderly manner. We are not convinced that the wage settlement was all that could have been had and we are still dissatisfied."

The protest committee in another letter signed by Wm. Harvey and Curt Sachs of Milwaukee and Z. M. Church of Chicago says in part:

"To tell you the railroad have not got the money is true if you agree that the big steal of the bankers and other robbers should continue to go on but if it is necessary to stop that thievery by forcing the railroads into government ownership so that we might pull ourselves out of the class of the poor, we are prepared to support that program carried out."

Reports from St. Paul and Minneapolis show that the fight to reopen negotiations is in progress. The Twin City Railroad Conference of Non-operating Crafts passed two resolutions Monday. One calls for the chief executives to "serve notice on the railroad management to re-open negotiations for the additional 20 cents an hour and other demands. The other calls for formation of a permanent association of the 14 crafts of the two cities."

Twins in Excellent Shape After Caesarian Birth
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (UP).—Mrs. Marie Jones, 26, and her twin girls, born yesterday, were in excellent condition today, the hospital reported.

A few hours after she revived from the anesthetic, Mrs. Jones was able to hold the girls in her arms and was delighted yesterday.

Each girl weighed six pounds. They were "as plump as two rose buds," a nurse said, and they were quiet and healthy.

The Origin of U. S. Communist Party

Fundamental Policies on Correct Road to Socialism—Party Grew Fast After Curbing Sectarianism

(Continued from Page 1)

In connection with the 18th anniversary of the Communist Party on Sept. 1, the Daily Worker is publishing sections of William Z. Foster's book, "From Bryan to Stalin," on the origin and development of the Communist Party.

By William Z. Foster

ARTICLE III.

The first important step of the Communist Party against sectarianism and towards mass work was the organization of the Workers Party in December, 1921, as its last

strategic strivings of the toiling masses in this country.

Its position on this question is summed up by the slogan "Communism is 20th Century Americanism." This attitude opens another door to the United Front.

The Party is also redoubting its fight for a legal existence. In the light of American revolutionary traditions of 1776 and 1861, it demands the right to function freely as a mass revolutionary party. It repudiates accusations of advocating violence, and flings these back against the organized capitalist terrorist gangs of vigilantes, strikebreakers, and K. K. K.

In the preceding two chapters I have given an outline of some of the major mass struggles led or supported by the Communist Party forces in the crisis period, including the big 1930-33 movement of the unemployed, the veterans' and the 1934 movement of the 1930 T. U. E. L. strike, and the many strike struggles of the unorganized and the trade unions in the 1933-35 period. These big mass movements, producing radical repercussions far and wide in the labor movement (of which the left turn in the Socialist Party and the development of the great C. I. O. movement are outstanding examples) had facilitated the broadening of the united front program of the Communist Party.

Now, more than ever, the Communist Party is playing an active role in the class struggle on a broad united front basis. Here I can mention only a few of its chief activities at the present time. It has mobilized a support of at least 5,000,000 workers and others in support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2877). It is playing an important part in the American Youth Congress, which at its convention in Cleveland, July 3, 1936, had 1,400 delegates representing a membership of 1,700,000.

The Communist Party is likewise a vital factor in the American League Against War and Fascism, a movement which held its third congress in Cleveland, in January 1936, with an attendance of 2,070 delegates and 184,000 members. In Chicago, attended by prominent leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and many local labor parties, the Communist Party delegates were officially seated.

UNION STRUGGLES
With the affiliation of the T. U. E. L. forces in 1921 the Party started immediately to take an active part in the many trade union struggles of the period.

In Chapters XII and XIII, I have reviewed in detail these big movements: the great strikes of 1921-23, the fight for amalgamation, the Labor Party, and recognition of the Soviet Union.

For the first time in American left wing history, the Leninist policy of the united front was applied and with immediate and huge success. This success was a striking practical demonstration of the applicability of the Communist class struggle program to the United States.

Although small in membership, the Communist Party rapidly became a real factor in the American class struggle; while the Socialist Party, following its line of reformism, sank lower and lower into impotence.

But this rapid shedding of "left" sectarianism and advance of mass leadership by the Party soon received a more real sanction through a combination of developments, all related to each other.

The first was the beginning in 1923 of the Coolidge "prosperity" period which, with its many capitalist illusions, B. & O. plan, class collaboration, sapped the fighting spirit of workers and consequently reduced the Communist Party's field of action.

The second was the disastrous split at the Chicago Labor convention, July, 1923, which broke the united front of the Communists with the Progressives and thereby tended greatly to isolate the Communist Party from the masses.

The third was the persistence, from 1923 on for several years, of a serious faction fight within the Party that weakened still further the Communist Party's mass work.

A HEALTHY PARTY
During the seven years of economic crisis the Communist Party has proceeded at a faster pace with its ideological and organizational development. Under Comintern guidance, it has made real strides in transforming itself from a propaganda organization into a Bolshevik leader of mass struggles.

This progress has been, in general, a growth away from the Communist Party's remaining "left" sectarianism and toward a broad united front policy. The C. P. is the militant leader for the united front in every phase of the class struggle.

One of the Party's important work is its liquidation of anti-parliamentarism, dual unionism, and anti-union front attitudes is its more recent practical approach to the religious question, on the basis long ago laid by Lenin. In consequence, the anti-religious Communist Party is now to be found in close, united front cooperation with dozens of churches and other religious organizations on questions of immediate economic and political interest to the toiling masses.

The C. P. is rapidly Americanizing itself by winning large numbers of native-born workers, and very important in this whole process is the Party's gradual shedding of the old-time sectarianism toward national traditions and its adoption of a Leninist-Stalinist attitude on this vital matter.

The Communist Party boldly challenges the right of fascists and other reactionaries to speak historically in the name of the American people. It correctly puts forward its own revolutionary program as the inheritor and present-day expression of the revolutionary traditions and the century of democracy.

cratic strivings of the toiling masses in this country.

Its position on this question is summed up by the slogan "Communism is 20th Century Americanism." This attitude opens another door to the United Front.

The Party is also redoubting its fight for a legal existence. In the light of American revolutionary traditions of 1776 and 1861, it demands the right to function freely as a mass revolutionary party. It repudiates accusations of advocating violence, and flings these back against the organized capitalist terrorist gangs of vigilantes, strikebreakers, and K. K. K.

In the preceding two chapters I have given an outline of some of the major mass struggles led or supported by the Communist Party forces in the crisis period, including the big 1930-33 movement of the unemployed, the veterans' and the 1934 movement of the 1930 T. U. E. L. strike, and the many strike struggles of the unorganized and the trade unions in the 1933-35 period. These big mass movements, producing radical repercussions far and wide in the labor movement (of which the left turn in the Socialist Party and the development of the great C. I. O. movement are outstanding examples) had facilitated the broadening of the united front program of the Communist Party.

Now, more than ever, the Communist Party is playing an active role in the class struggle on a broad united front basis. Here I can mention only a few of its chief activities at the present time. It has mobilized a support of at least 5,000,000 workers and others in support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2877). It is playing an important part in the American Youth Congress, which at its convention in Cleveland, July 3, 1936, had 1,400 delegates representing a membership of 1,700,000.

The Communist Party is likewise a vital factor in the American League Against War and Fascism, a movement which held its third congress in Cleveland, in January 1936, with an attendance of 2,070 delegates and 184,000 members. In Chicago, attended by prominent leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and many local labor parties, the Communist Party delegates were officially seated.

UNION STRUGGLES
With the affiliation of the T. U. E. L. forces in 1921 the Party started immediately to take an active part in the many trade union struggles of the period.

In Chapters XII and XIII, I have reviewed in detail these big movements: the great strikes of 1921-23, the fight for amalgamation, the Labor Party, and recognition of the Soviet Union.

For the first time in American left wing history, the Leninist policy of the united front was applied and with immediate and huge success. This success was a striking practical demonstration of the applicability of the Communist class struggle program to the United States.

Although small in membership, the Communist Party rapidly became a real factor in the American class struggle; while the Socialist Party, following its line of reformism, sank lower and lower into impotence.

But this rapid shedding of "left" sectarianism and advance of mass leadership by the Party soon received a more real sanction through a combination of developments, all related to each other.

The first was the beginning in 1923 of the Coolidge "prosperity" period which, with its many capitalist illusions, B. & O. plan, class collaboration, sapped the fighting spirit of workers and consequently reduced the Communist Party's field of action.

The second was the disastrous split at the Chicago Labor convention, July, 1923, which broke the united front of the Communists with the Progressives and thereby tended greatly to isolate the Communist Party from the masses.

The third was the persistence, from 1923 on for several years, of a serious faction fight within the Party that weakened still further the Communist Party's mass work.

A HEALTHY PARTY
During the seven years of economic crisis the Communist Party has proceeded at a faster pace with its ideological and organizational development. Under Comintern guidance, it has made real strides in transforming itself from a propaganda organization into a Bolshevik leader of mass struggles.

This progress has been, in general, a growth away from the Communist Party's remaining "left" sectarianism and toward a broad united front policy. The C. P. is the militant leader for the united front in every phase of the class struggle.

One of the Party's important work is its liquidation of anti-parliamentarism, dual unionism, and anti-union front attitudes is its more recent practical approach to the religious question, on the basis long ago laid by Lenin. In consequence, the anti-religious Communist Party is now to be found in close, united front cooperation with dozens of churches and other religious organizations on questions of immediate economic and political interest to the toiling masses.

The C. P. is rapidly Americanizing itself by winning large numbers of native-born workers, and very important in this whole process is the Party's gradual shedding of the old-time sectarianism toward national traditions and its adoption of a Leninist-Stalinist attitude on this vital matter.

The Communist Party boldly challenges the right of fascists and other reactionaries to speak historically in the name of the American people. It correctly puts forward its own revolutionary program as the inheritor and present-day expression of the revolutionary traditions and the century of democracy.

cratic strivings of the toiling masses in this country.

Its position on this question is summed up by the slogan "Communism is 20th Century Americanism." This attitude opens another door to the United Front.

The Party is also redoubting its fight for a legal existence. In the light of American revolutionary traditions of 1776 and 1861, it demands the right to function freely as a mass revolutionary party. It repudiates accusations of advocating violence, and flings these back against the organized capitalist terrorist gangs of vigilantes, strikebreakers, and K. K. K.

In the preceding two chapters I have given an outline of some of the major mass struggles led or supported by the Communist Party forces in the crisis period, including the big 1930-33 movement of the unemployed, the veterans' and the 1934 movement of the 1930 T. U. E. L. strike, and the many strike struggles of the unorganized and the trade unions in the 1933-35 period. These big mass movements, producing radical repercussions far and wide in the labor movement (of which the left turn in the Socialist Party and the development of the great C. I. O. movement are outstanding examples) had facilitated the broadening of the united front program of the Communist Party.

Now, more than ever, the Communist Party is playing an active role in the class struggle on a broad united front basis. Here I can mention only a few of its chief activities at the present time. It has mobilized a support of at least 5,000,000 workers and others in support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2877). It is playing an important part in the American Youth Congress, which at its convention in Cleveland, July 3, 1936, had 1,400 delegates representing a membership of 1,700,000.

The Communist Party is likewise a vital factor in the American League Against War and Fascism, a movement which held its third congress in Cleveland, in January 1936, with an attendance of 2,070 delegates and 184,000 members. In Chicago, attended by prominent leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and many local labor parties, the Communist Party delegates were officially seated.

C.P. Nominee Enters Cleveland Race As Martin Withdraws

By E. C. Greenfield
(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

SELL-OUT

COUNCIL BLOC

lon. We earnestly hope

ready to work with all other progressive forces to that end, regardless of the defection of any individual. The splendid primary victories of the people of Akron, Canton and Massillon have blazed the way."

Name :

Address

Backing their pledge of support with action, more than 100 members of Locals 22 and 89 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO, yesterday picketed the Horn and Hardart automat at 34th St. and Seventh Ave. In the heart of the garment center, The CIO union, through the Joint Board of Dress and Waist Makers Union, had pledged not to patronize the 44 Horn and Hardart cafeterias, where three A. F. of L. unions are conducting a strike.

**Communist Party
2nd A.D., Kings**

GARDEN PARTY ON SUNDAY!!! Play ping pong, quota-badminton in spacious garden. Denscng, entertainment, refreshments. 4 P.M. to midnight. 329 West 22nd St. Admission Free. Bened Spain. Village Br. A.P.W. Aug. 22.

A black and white portrait of a man with a receding hairline, wearing a dark suit jacket, a light-colored shirt, and a patterned tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

between Clinton and Waverly Avenues, in Brooklyn, this afternoon when accumulated gases were ignited from a smoldering fire in the insulation of an underground cable. No one was hurt.

referee of the Municipal Court of New York City, died today of injuries suffered Saturday in an automobile accident east of Barstow.

Coroner R. E. Williams said Sanders died of pneumonia, induced by shock and fractured ribs.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkeson last week upheld the jury verdict under which Capone was sentenced.

Capone was sentenced to 10 years in the Federal prison and one year in the county jail on an income tax evasion charge. He will be eligible for release from Alcatraz in 1939.

IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT LA FORGIA

Heroic Italian longshoreman who joined our ranks in the course of the successful struggle to prevent his demoralization to Fascist Italy.

LAWN PARTY!!!! Movies, entertainment, refreshments, dancing. Benefit Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy. 2397 Far Rockaway Blvd. Near Wyckoff Station. Far Rockaway. 8:30 P.M.

Coming
GARDEN PARTY-ON SUNDAY!!!! Playing pong, quito-badminton in spacious garden. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. 4 P.M. to midnight. 329 West 32nd St. Admission 35c. Benefit Spain Village Br. APW. Aug. 22.

Sunday, Aug. 22nd. Argumbeau Park, Sharon, Mass. Games, Swimming, Weenie Roast, etc.!! Free transportation. Subscription 75c.

DEFEND SPANISH DEMOCRACY.
Welcome our heroes back from Spain. Thursday, Aug. 19th at 8:30 P.M. Symphony Hall, Boston, Huntington and Massachusetts Ave. Phil

Aid Spanish Democracy, 538 Wisconsin
Building.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
(SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.
PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPROBALLY PUBLISHING CO., INC.
50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Harlem Bureau, 200 West 135th St., Tel. EDgcombe 4-2720.
Washington Bureau, Room 254, National Press Building, 14th and
F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 1716.
Midwest Bureau, 208 North Wells St., Room 201, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3321.
Pittsburgh Bureau, 607 Bigelow Blvd., Telephone: Court 9871.
Ohio Bureau, 1524 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Tel.: Prospect 2731.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00; 6 months,
\$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada, 1 year, \$9.00; 6 months,
\$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1937

To the Auto Workers At Milwaukee

We greet the delegates to the second annual convention of the United Automobile Workers International Union.

They are the representatives of a powerful organization who assemble in Milwaukee on Saturday.

It is only a comparatively short time since the great sitdown strike at Flint and the national organizational drive through General Motors. And yet, we see the union strongly organized today in the General Motors corporation and in other great plants, with a membership 350,000 strong.

One year ago, the total membership was but 35,000 throughout the country.

Why has the union made this great headway?

Primarily, it is due to the solidarity of the auto workers—to that spirit of unity which the CIO and the United Auto Workers were able to arouse.

Standing solidly together, the workers were able to overcome the tremendous obstacles put in their path. They were able to march through all difficulties, to the triumph of the union.

It is that same unity which can solve the problems now confronting this strong organization.

Through the welding together still more closely of the union membership and the union leadership, this Milwaukee convention can make a magnificent contribution to the advance of the labor movement.

It can work out the question of democracy and discipline within the union ranks.

It can set on foot a further sweeping organizational drive in the Ford Motor Co., with its 125,000 workers throughout America.

It can set itself to the job of winning a national agreement with all possible speed—and win that national agreement as a result of that determination.

We hail the auto workers in the fine progress they have made. We extend to the Milwaukee convention the belief and the hope that its decisions will lay the basis for more far-reaching progress in the year to come.

Rally Support For China

Japanese aggression in Shanghai and other parts of China is raging more fiercely than ever with Japan going on a war-footing in its efforts to subjugate the whole of China.

There is every prospect of this war extending.

Most heartening is the heroic resistance of the Chinese people against the superior-equipped Japanese armed forces. Despite a veritable deluge of bombs from the skies and an unceasing rain of shells from Japan's war vessels, the Chinese armies in Shanghai are pressing the invaders back.

With military advantages on the side of the Japanese imperialists, the Chinese people, fighting for their national integrity, are acquitting themselves in a manner that is arousing the applause and inspiration of all enemies of fascist aggression.

The fight of the Chinese people is the struggle for freedom against imperialist-fascist aggression. A victory of China would be a victory for world peace and human progress.

That is why now, in the very midst of the decisive battles taking place in China, the American people who are overwhelmingly favorable to the just cause of the Chinese people, should and can be aroused and urged to action in behalf of China.

Communists in every city of this country should organize mass meetings, demonstrations in front of the Japanese consulates, to protest Japan's aggression against China and to mobilize the American people to support the heroic resistance of the Chinese people.

We should not hesitate. Our response should be as immediate as was the defensive action of the Chinese people to the dastardly invasion of their country.

Every effort should be made to create the broadest united front and American people's movement in support of the Chinese people.

Washington should be flooded with appeals from individuals and organizations calling for collective action of this country with all nations who are for peace to bring peace in the Pacific.

Collaboration of the United States, the

Soviet Union, France and Great Britain would block the extensive war schemes of the Japanese fascist-militarists.

By employing the Kellogg Peace Pact and implementing it with collective action of the powers to meet the conditions in the Pacific the United States can take the initiative in what is without question the most threatening situation since the outbreak of the last World War.

This country by endorsing and advancing the proposal of a Pacific Non-Aggression Pact can confront Japan with the action of peace-loving nations who are cooperating in their aim to check Japan's belligerent moves in the Pacific.

A Pacific Non-Aggression pact, signed by the powers who desire peace in the Pacific, confronting Japan in the present situation would hamper the schemes of the aggressor in China.

The prime requisite of the hour is a realization of the seriousness and danger of the situation in the Pacific and the necessity for immediate action to arouse the American people for peace. That requires, first of all, all support to China, the victim of Japanese aggression.

The Communist Party units, sections, city organizations and districts should take the initiative. Wherever possible picket lines should be thrown around the docks where shipments are being made with war supplies to Japan.

Our tasks are clear and definite. We should lose no time in carrying them into action.

The Tories Turn To Threats

President Roosevelt's broadside against the Trusts and Tories evidently hit home.

The Liberty League press is reduced almost to incoherency in its bitter anger. "Enemies of democracy" is the term that fits them to a T. They resort to rage as their reply.

The New York Sun, die-hard organ, takes to babbling about Thomas Babbington Macaulay. The New York World-Telegram, now the voice of the rich tax thieves of the nation, resorts to its usual hypocritical defense of the Tories, in these words:

"We hope that President Roosevelt continues to press his program for more security for the masses. And we hope also in the future he shows more faith in the democratic processes under the Constitution than he did when he sought a short cut to judicial reform by 'packing' the Supreme Court instead of submitting some plan to the people in a Constitutional amendment."

This unctuous Scripps-Howard sheet knows full well that "more security for the masses" was precisely the issue at stake in the Supreme Court fight. It is still the issue which makes the battle for the curbing of the court fundamental for further American progress. It is this autocratic tribunal which has been the chief enemy and stumbling block against security for the mass of the American people.

The Scripps-Howard interests also are aware that the President's proposal for curbing the Court is distinctly within the Constitution, by a method specifically provided for by the Constitution. They are further conscious of the fate of the Child Labor Amendment—and know that a small and corrupt group in a few states can hold up an amendment indefinitely.

The entire argument is based on bad faith.

It is left to the Herald Tribune, however, to hit the lowest levels in its cries of rage. This Liberty League sheet professes to be shocked at Roosevelt's charge that some of those who wrote the Constitution, as it stood originally, were champions of monarchy. Notably among those was Alexander Hamilton, the idol of the pro-fascist forces today.

The Herald Tribune's mouthings merely indicate that it does not know American history. For the stand of the Tories back of Hamilton for the rule of the privileged and for a monarchy is as well written into that history as is the pro-fascist treason of the Liberty League in 1937.

And then—the Herald Tribune, in its hate, hints strongly at the removal of Roosevelt from office.

Scrapping all conceptions of democracy, it inveighs against "the dictatorship of the majority." Certainly this is not surprising from a newspaper which day in and day out champions the dictatorship of the minority—of Wall Street.

But, continues the Tory organ, that public officer who "now proposes" to carry through "that kind of majority rule... deserves to be thrown out of office."

There is the threat to President Roosevelt from the Liberty League camp. They tell him brazenly: Put through the people's mandate of Nov. 3, called for by the majority of the American people, and you will be "thrown out of the office."

The American people can see from this utterance what is afoot. The Tories, through their press, indict themselves before the people as the fascists and enemies of democracy that they are.

It is incumbent upon the people—particularly in the Congressional elections of 1938—to insist that the majority demands, victorious in 1936, be speedily carried through. The people must strike out, in these elections, at the rule of the few—the Morgans, Rockefellers, Mellons and their ilk—which the Tory press wishes to fasten on America.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Portugal's diplomatic break with Czechoslovakia speaks volumes. Its surprising suddenness above all reveals the existence of unexpected explosive factors in the fascist intervention in Spain. For the rupture of diplomatic relations between these two countries arises primarily out of the Spanish war. In following future developments of this event cables from London should be accepted with liberal additions of salt because the London Tories and their news agencies will do everything possible to put the British puppet, Dictator Salazar, in the best light.

The formal story presented is that Dictator Salazar decreed the withdrawal of the Portuguese Ambassador to Prague because the Czech government had ordered an "arms firm" (undoubtedly the great Skoda works which, incidentally, is part French-owned) not to grant credits or arms to the Lisbon government.

The London wisecracks comment that this is the first time that a diplomatic break took place over a purely commercial transaction. They would like to conceal the fact that there was nothing commercial at all about the transaction. Dictator Salazar was able originally to obtain credits and arms from Skoda under the pretext of employing them for Portugal's armed forces. But French military attaches in Prague and leading members of the Czech cabinet pointed out that war supplies to Portugal actually meant arming Franco, and ultimately Hitler and Mussolini. If Czech arms continued to go to Lisbon, they pointed out, Salazar would re-route them to Burgos and Salamanca. That would relieve Hitler and Mussolini of some of the burden of shipping out their own armaments for use against Spanish democracy. The Skoda firm was told that this would be in violation of the interests of Czechoslovakia's national safety and against the treaties with France and the Soviet Union. It would be arming the potential enemy and strengthening the fascist aggressors. The Portuguese credits and arms shipments were therefore abruptly cancelled.

The response of Dictator Salazar, which is of little practical significance, exhibits rather the irritation and nervousness of Franco's allies. They cannot stand the slightest setback. They must respond with the most violent outbursts. Evidently, arms from Czechoslovakia meant a great deal to the Portuguese imitation of Hitler and Mussolini. It must be harder to obtain arms elsewhere because the intensification of the world war danger makes the Rome-Berlin axis wary of depleting its own reserves.

What hand the British Tory advisers to Salazar had in the business is yet to be revealed.

The world money markets are agitated. More than in any other form of world economy international monetary instability marked the continuation and the aggravation of the general crisis of capitalism.

Now the difficulties of the pound sterling, dollar and franc are seriously aggravated by the danger of the collapse of the Japanese yen. The crisis of the franc had already upset the tenuous stability reached by the three-power monetary agreement. For some time before the Sino-Japanese war the British bankers had been trying to get the Roosevelt government to fix what London thought might be an irrevocable relation between the dollar, pound and franc. This the Roosevelt government refused to do, seeing in it too many advantages to America's chief imperialist competitor. The friends of the Tories here, the J. P. Morgans and the Liberty Leaguers, fight hard to get the Tory bankers' views put over in the U. S.

A few days ago, W. C. Taylor, acting Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter written to Congressman Dirksen of Illinois set at rest rumors that the Washington government would oblige the London bankers by fixing the dollar-pound sterling ratio at the level desired by the British Tories. He revealed further that international politics and the war danger enter into the whole discussion, particularly the Far Eastern situation. He said that the U. S. government was ready to discuss "stability" but not "fixity."

Now the weakness of the yen, the great drop in the value of Tokyo's bonds on the world money market, have injected a new element of international monetary instability.

On that score, the U. S. is not neutral. Mr. Taylor conceded the U. S. Treasury Department's desire to keep the Chinese currency or credit stable. He, furthermore, admitted the nature of the inter-imperialist conflicts and the political factors involved in the international monetary discussions. In his letter to Congressman Dirksen he said that the monetary agreement with China (made on the eve of the Shanghai war and when Japanese troops were marching against North China) "must be treated with the utmost discretion" because it involves "foreign relations as well as international monetary financial operations."

He declined, therefore, to discuss the matter any further publicly. One of the interesting monetary developments of the Sino-Japanese war is the steep drop in value of the Japanese bonds, which ordinarily would give Tokyo (if it had the money) an opportunity to buy back its obligations at a bargain rate. But the result is just the opposite. The drop in the bond quotations cannot be utilized by Japan in this fashion since it is nearly out of cash. What is more, since the drop in the rating of the bond issues shows Japan's growing financial difficulties it makes it harder for Tokyo to float new issues either at home or abroad.

On the financial front Japan is bound to have severe reverses which will have international repercussions.

Letter from a Reader

May Entire S.P. Membership Follow
Wise Steps of Its N. Y. C. Section

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
The news a while ago that the N. Y. City section of the Socialist Party had expelled more than forty impostors was cheering news to everyone with a sincere desire that the S.P. be really socialist and so willing and ready to cooperate with all political and labor bodies earnestly engaged in preserving democratic and civil liberties here and everywhere.

Repeatedly the national leadership of the S.P. has shown a lamentable tendency toward sectarianism and a disastrous weakness for aligning themselves with elements manifestly disruptive. The Trotskyites for instance; they are not working for socialism. Their efforts everywhere clearly show that what they seek to accomplish is to stir up friction and antagonisms between workingclass organizations.

Split, Sabotage, Strife are the secret slogans upon which all their nefarious activities are based. Theirs is a vandalism of a faction that no party of the people, no workers' union or organization can afford to tolerate or condone without risking defeat or extinction. May the sane and healthy membership of the entire S.P. emulate the wise step taken by its N. Y. City section so that from now on the workers of America may count on the help of a strong and progressive S.P. in their bitter struggle against the fascist-like reaction being displayed by the employers.

A. G. D.

THE TORY

by Ellis



Membership of Rubber Workers, CIO, Doubles During Past Year

By J. Keller

AKRON, OHIO, Aug. 17.—The rubber workers will hold their second annual convention September 13 in Akron. The official call is already out and the delegates are now being selected.

Few organizations can show a better record of achievement than the International United Rubber Workers of America. The coming convention is expected to register the progress that has been made.

Last year's convention had representatives from some 35,000 rubber workers organized in the U.R.W.A. The delegates to the coming convention will represent more than double that number. The membership total has now passed the 70,000 mark.

This leaves between 30,000 and 40,000 to be organized to make the entire industry 100 per cent union. In the past year organization has swept ahead in such important places as the U. S. Rubber plant in Michigan, in the Los Angeles plants and in the New England and other Eastern states.

Akron had a majority of delegates in the last year's convention. But this year the delegates from outside of Akron will outnumber those from Akron. Bearing in mind that the unions in Akron have themselves grown tremendously, the growth of the rubber unions all over the country becomes all the more apparent.

FACE SERIOUS PROBLEMS

Notwithstanding this impressive growth, the convention will be confronted with serious, and in some cases, difficult problems. One of the most important is the organization of the rest of the industry. There are still some "tough spots," such as Gadsden, Alabama. It will take much effort and hard work to organize the remaining 40,000 unorganized rubber workers.

Credit must be given to the international officers and the staff of organizers for the way organizational work has been carried on. There is every indication that the convention will provide further impetus to organization.

Complete organization of the entire industry was never more necessary than it is now. It is vital not only in the interests of the rubber unions alone, but from the standpoint of the entire CIO movement.

The use of the National Guard in the steel strike by Gov. Davey of Ohio has resulted in increasing arrogance on the part of the rubber barons in Akron. But a short time ago influential people in the rubber unions thought that a "respectful" and "cordial" approach to the rubber companies would result in the solution of all problems around the conference table. Now, even these people are beginning to see that the rubber barons are ready to pounce upon the unions at the very first opportunity in the effort to destroy them.

LAY-OFFS BEGIN

This was especially clear in connection with the recent lay-offs by the B. F. Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co. The Company announced that some 1,500 employees would be laid off.

When the Goodrich union proposed that seniority rules be followed in the lay-offs, the Company replied that they lay off as they saw fit, and if the union did not like it they could go ahead and strike.

All the large plants in Akron have been working on a short week basis. Goodyear local members had voted to rotate the work in preference to layoffs. But since work is being further curtailed, they are meeting again in the effort to arrive at some solution.

It goes without saying that these lay-offs and shorter work-weeks are a result of a considerable decline in rubber production in recent months. Nor was the production last winter confined to current requirements. The companies succeeded in piling up considerable stocks of tires, aimed primarily at the possibility of labor trouble.

It is not surprising that these con-

ditions have led to the revival of the vigilante movement in Akron which feels especially encouraged by similar activities in the steel situation.

The Johnstown, Pa., vigilantes have reached into Akron, as they are doing in other cities. At the same time old groups, such as the Stahl-mate Club at Goodyear, are beginning to stir for the first time in many months.

The arrogance of the companies is being reflected in the actions of the supervisors and foremen, in the various divisions and departments. In recent weeks practically every proposal by the unions has been met with an emphatic "No" on the part of the companies. Such are some of the problems now confronting the International. Akron as the main rubber center will bear the brunt of any anti-union movement in rubber. Hence the need of extending organization, or organizing the rubber plants throughout the country.

NEXT STEPS AHEAD

Without making light of the serious problems which have been cited, one can say that the unions have great reserve powers with which they should be in a position to find a successful solution. The organizational progress of the international has already been cited.

Another highly encouraging sign, is the political activity of the labor movement in Akron. The full strength of the Akron unions has been thrown into the coming municipal elections. Labor's Non-Partisan League has drafted a municipal platform and has nominated a slate of candidates headed by G. L. Patterson for mayor.

This slate was successful in the Democratic primaries. It has received the support of the international officers of the U.R.W.A. It enjoys considerable support on the part of small-business-men and professional people in Akron. A Friendly Administration in the City has been the slogan which has been taken up by the people of Akron, as well as the labor movement.

The election of the League candidates would be a tremendous victory for the labor movement in Akron. It would deal a heavy blow to all the vigilante anti-union groups, and would entrench the position of the unions in Akron.

The present city administration has thrown the entire police force into the effort to break a small strike of some 400 workers at the Enterprise Plant in Akron. The rubber unions are realizing that this move is directed primarily against them and is being promoted by the rubber barons. All the more significant, therefore, is the effort now being made in Akron on the political field. All the more logical that the convention itself express itself in such a way that the rubber

Cardenas Says Democracy Aim of His Government

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mexico, Aug. 18. (UP).—"Democracy of the laboring people is the aim of the Mexican revolution and the government will not be swayed from its program by the fear of a 'reactionary movement' such as occurred in Spain, President Lazaro Cardenas said today.

The President, here on an inspection tour, denied the Right-wing charge that the program of the revolution was counter-revolutionary.

"The Mexican revolution is an original movement," he said. "It is not a copy of any foreign doctrine and is older than the revolutions of Europe and America. Mexico aspires to implant a democracy of the laboring people. We do not seem to be implanting a dictatorship, as alleged by our enemies. Everybody knows that the temperament of the Mexicans would not tolerate that. What we seek is complete democratic organization providing full liberty for political and social action."

unions everywhere will become the driving force for independent labor action in politics in every locality.

Another major step in the progress of the international is the question of National-wide agreements. Here, exceedingly favorable opportunities are available to the international for making use of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Such national agreements could be aimed at the formal recognition of the International by the various rubber companies. The auto unions have won such recognition. But the rubber unions have so far but one written agreement with a rubber company, Firestone. And this only for the Firestone plant in Akron. Such national agreements could fix the six-hour day as the standard working day for the rubber industry and make it a reality for all plants without exception.

Such agreements could provide for bringing up wages in the lower brackets and for uniformity of pay for the same type of work in all plants. A drive in the direction of such agreements could provide the impetus for the organization of the rest of the industry.

EDUCATION NEEDED

The feeling is also growing for the need of further strengthening the unions through extensive education both inside and outside the unions. The public has to be kept informed of the issues confronting the rubber workers, and enlightened as to why the general public, in its own interests, should support the unions.

Educational activities are equally necessary for the membership of the unions and their families. Last year's convention provided for an extensive educational program for the rubber unions, and also for the setting up of Women's Auxiliaries for the wives, sisters and mothers of union members. Both of these measures, if put into effect in the coming year, would add greatly to the fighting power of the rubber unions. An important achievement, made by the Firestone Local, which took the first serious steps in rubber towards the organization of the Negro workers. As a result, the Firestone strike witnessed splendid solidarity on the part of the white and Negro strikers. This example, well extended to every plant where Negroes are employed.

PARTY WORKS FOR UNITY

A very healthy sign in the rubber unions is the growing unity within the organization. The convention gives promise of complete accord on all major questions. It is not an accident that this healthy condition in the International has been accompanied with fewer attempts at raising the red-scare within the organization. In one or two isolated cases where minor methods have resorted to Hearst's methods—the effect has been distinctly harmful to the organization.

In Akron the situation is very healthy and the Communist Party has contributed by its constructive activities. Ever wider circles of rubber workers are realizing that the Party helped greatly at decisive moments during the Goodyear strike. Likewise, that the advice of the Party helped the Firestone workers win the first signed agreement with a major rubber company. At the same time, the Party has been a prime factor in showing the need for labor action in the Akron municipal elections, which may prove of tremendous consequence for the entire labor movement here.

The Communist Party will continue its constructive work in the direction of helping complete the organization of the industry, and to unite each and every tendency within the union on the basis of common interests.

Those of the rubber workers who know about the Communist Party realize more and more that the Party has no interests apart from the workers and their unions. They realize that to join the Communist Party means to promote the interests of all workers, of their unions, and the people generally.

Change the World

Mike Gold Listens to
A Sermon From a
Preacher

by MIKE GOLD

I STAND reproved on the subject of preachers. Recently I wrote a column describing an old preacher I'd met in California. In the course of it, I made a few casual generalizations on the interesting theme.

Now I am reproved by an expert, Herman F. Reissig, a preacher who has surely brought honor to the cloth. Mr. Reissig is the executive secretary, I imagine everyone must know, of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

This is the organization that has done so much valiant work sending hospital supplies and other aid from the people of America to the people of Spain.

The Reverend Dr. Reissig is one of the chief organizers in this great task, but he must feel deeply on the subject of preachers, for he found time to send me the following letter.

I have no answer to make to it; when an expert in any line speaks, I step aside. I have never been a preacher, and they are still a mystery to me, as to so many others. What makes them tick? Here is Dr. Reissig's explanation:

Dear Mike Gold,

Being a minister, I was interested in your piece in the Daily Worker of July 2nd entitled, "Concerning Ministers."

No one, I suppose, will accuse me of being a blind apologist for churches and preachers. At least, churchmen themselves would not accept me as their advocate.

Nevertheless, your piece in the Daily Worker proves that there are some things you don't know about preachers. You begin by saying that it is a falsification of human nature to make a type of the members of any profession and then you proceed to disregard your own dictum with broad characterizations which prove only that your acquaintance with ministers is not very wide.

You say, "He cannot live as other men: drink beer now and then, laugh too loud, swear occasionally, dance with the prettiest girls at the party, or wear bright neckties if he wishes."

Where in the world did you get that idea—from the movies? Most of the ministers I know drink a glass of beer when they feel like it, laugh as loud and long as they want, wear as bright neckties as their wives buy for them, dance when they feel like dancing. As for swearing, most ministers would agree with me that it's no terrible sin—merely an indication of a limited vocabulary and slight emotional instability.

Nor are there many preachers left, I think, who "must find supernatural reasons for the death of babies, from man-made hunger." Some do indulge in that particular kind of blasphemy, but you seem to think all preachers do it—which is not true at all.

You feel sorry for preachers because they "mustn't ever hint that war is caused by greed among capitalists." But I did not suppose that even Communists teach that. War is caused, chiefly, isn't it—by the capitalist system, which is what a lot of preachers I know are saying.

No, the real trouble with preachers lies deeper. The real trouble is that the constant professional assertion of great ideals (justice, for example) on the one hand, and the pressure of the church's vested interests against any practical application of the ideals on the other hand, put the preacher in an impossible and spiritually dangerous position. Professing the highest social objectives, the preacher is inhibited by his position as head of an institution dependent upon the present order from taking practical steps to reach the objectives.

That is why the ministry is the most intellectually dangerous profession in modern society. And that's why, as I believe, most preachers suffer from progressive intellectual and spiritual deterioration. Not many of them are hypocrites, though I could name a few who seem to deserve the epithet. Most of them are honest men. A few of their number is increasing—are sensitive to the problem and strive under it. The majority are hardly aware of the problem of the church in the social crisis and of their own impossible position.

Sincerely yours,

HERMAN F. REISSIG.

Column Left

Catching Up With
Some of the Soviet
Slanderers

by LEW LEWIS

(Guest Columnist of Harrison George)

HARRISON GEORGE'S departure for points cool opens the field for a few of us who used to get in a lick now and then when Mike Gold went off and left a gaping void on the feature page. Here's my chance to bat at the old portable again. And I suspect like Collapse and a few of the others are clipping their finger nails for an assault at their typewriters too.

Among the people I once swore I'd write a column about is the goof who won't ever give the Soviet Union an even break. There isn't one single thing that the leaders of the Soviet Union can do which pleases him. The Soviet Union is always guilty until proven innocent and even then the analyzer I'm talking about will say, "...well, maybe we don't know the whole of the story."

Remember the remarks way back in the beginning of the collectivization plan? "Tyrants, using the power of force and violence against those who fed the revolution..." the peasants."

Remember what they said when it became evident that a glorious Red Army was actually being built. "Hm... a big army huh... your Soviet Union is turning out to be the most militaristic country in the world."

Remember their snarky comments when, after Kirov was murdered, the Soviet leaders pointed out the organizers of criminal violence? Remember how they said, "Violence breeds violence and this is the beginning of lord knows what?"

There's no need for me to pile detail on detail. When the first Trotskyists were exposed the people I wrote about had it that the confessions were bought under promise of amnesty. When the second batch were brought to trial the Soviet was blamed because the dogs hadn't been caught long ago and therefore something must be bad. When Tukhachevsky and his gang were exposed it proved to them that the Soviet Army was not what we thought it was. When saboteurs threw a few monkey wrenches into the works at some factories all Soviet industry was on the fritz. And so forth.

Of course these men and women of little faith in the Soviet Union are not, like the Trotskyists, enemies of the workers' fatherland. They must be handled with great patience. But the success of the Soviet Union is so tremendous that it's beyond their powers of comprehension. Worse, the more persistent doubters among them refuse to sit down and learn the reasons for Soviet success. Hence, every capitalist anti-Soviet headline is believable to them—and every worker's pro-Soviet headline is doubted.

But this is summer time. Days are hot and muggy. Comrades on vacation double the work for the comrades who remain. So the doubters are beginning to get on my nerves. I'm beginning to take the offensive a bit. On the day of the first successful Moscow-U. S. flight, I phoned each and every one of these people to ask them about their complaints. When the price of clothing was reduced in the S. U. after six months of amazing production records, I clipped the news item and mailed it to my pals with the legend, "Once more all is chaos in the Soviet Union. See Mr. Denny of the Times—'all industry is broken down.'"

And now I'm asking them: "Look, I don't ask you to trust the S. U. but tell me, how often does the Soviet Union have to be right before you'll reserve judgment on an anti-Soviet headline?" Comes the answer: "Look, it says here in the Times that Lenin's widow is under arrest. You'd think they'd show some respect..."

'Spanish Earth' Is Great Dynamic Portrayal of Heroic People's Front Fighting Fascism

Pictorial Dynamite
In Ivens' and
Hemingway's
New Film

By David Platt

Superlatives are useless in reviewing so fine and great a film as "Spanish Earth." To say that it is the first major film to come out of Spain is not quite enough. To say that it is one of the three or four great documentary films ever made, is also not enough. To say that it is one of the greatest collective jobs of producing, directing photography, editing, sound direction and musical scoring the films have seen in ages, is not nearly enough. One must say more—much more.

One must say that the fact that the makers of "Spanish Earth," Joris Ivens, Ernest Hemingway and John Perno, were supremely fortunate in being able to leave Spain alive, to tell their story to the world, is a symbol of that that story was in such desperate need of telling, it had to be told; and not all the combined armies of Franco, Hitler and Mussolini could stop it from being told.

One must say more than this. One must say that it is humanly impossible for any warm-blooded man or woman to sit through the film without feeling a burning need now, here, at once, this very minute to do something to support the epic, Homeric battle of the Spanish people for the right to live like human beings.

One must say that it is up to those of us who are opposed to fascism, who believe in Spain with all our might and main, to move heaven and earth and hell if necessary, to see that "Spanish Earth" is given the hearing it deserves, so that the Spanish people in their hour of need are given the hearing they so richly deserve.

Help Cause

This is the least we can do to help the cause of Spain. The proceeds from the distribution of the film are to be used for hospital work in Madrid. The more people see the film, the more proceeds for the Loyalists, the more lives of soldiers saved from death.

The fascists will not appreciate the stirring message of "Spanish Earth" precisely because it is a beautiful, simple, heroic document of a people who have made up their minds that fascism shall not come to pass in the land of Cervantes and Goya. This great work of art of Ivens and Hemingway is a scorching indictment of fascism and its purposeless destruction of life and property. It was filmed partly in the little village of Fuentebueno situated on the road from Valencia to Madrid; partly at the Madrid Front. Most of it is concentrated around the defense of this important road which Franco must capture if he is to win the war.

There are 1,500 people living in this century-old village of Fuentebueno, their faces dried and hardened, their bodies bent by long hours of fruitless toil under a burning sun. As the years passed the people of Fuentebueno, as everywhere in Spain, saw their lands and their livelihoods dry up together with their skins. But now that the landowners are in hiding, they have taken matters into their own hands and today, as the film opens, are making plans to irrigate the soil that will produce a steady



stream of supplies to the Madrid Front.

This historic chapter of the Spanish Revolution is being written in every village and hamlet in Loyalist Spain, even in the midst of battle. It serves as the leit-motif of "Spanish Earth," namely the claiming and re-claiming of the earth by and for its rightful producers and owners.

Death from Skies

The scene changes to Madrid. Doors of bombarded buildings are used to reinforce trenches. Madrid, is a natural fortress but each day the people make it even more impregnable. The loudspeaker of the People's Army with a range of one and a half miles goes into action. A rebel soldier who came over with his rifle broadcasts a message to his misled comrades on the other side. The fascists unable to take Madrid attempt to destroy the city and its people.

Suddenly the sirens announce an air raid. A bomb crashes. A child falls. Two boys stop to pick up fragments of shells. Hitler's bombs get them too. Death rains from the skies—from Junker planes, as mothers wrap their hands in anguish that is not enacted for the camera. After a bombing—enlistments from all walks of life double and treble. The Government urges civilians to evacuate Madrid. But where shall they go? After all "this is their city, these are their homes, this is their fight—the fight to be allowed to live as human beings."

The day to day life of the city goes on despite Franco's guns. "When people are fighting to defend their country, war as it is, becomes a normal part of life." A barber shop at the battle front is open for business. Somewhere else a meeting is called to unite all the regiments and brigades in one great People's Army. Speaker begins and ends his speech with clenched fist of Republican Spain—"no pasaran." There is no acting here or anywhere in the film. Commentator and narrator Ernest Hemingway puts it well: Men cannot act before the camera in the presence of death.

"Spanish Earth" is an immensely human and earthy film. The authors have tried to show war as it is, a war in which there are no "heroic bayonet charges, but a grim business and the expressions you see on the faces of the men advancing are expressions of men who know that death is ahead of them."

In Path of Battle

Ivens, Hemingway and Perno actually followed the tanks of the advancing army and photographed

Artillery observers with the Loyalist armies defending the highway from Madrid to Valencia and the terror of the air raids as seen on the face of a Spanish peasant woman and child from the new film "The Spanish Earth," now showing at the 55th Street Theater.

the men as they marched forward in squads of "six, squads that became five, then four, then three. There were sometimes wiped out. We knew those men you see making the infantry advance and 850 out of 2,300 of them were lost in the battle."

But for every man lost, two are ready to take his place. The spirit of man is unconquerable. The fascists are turned back from Madrid—back from the road to Madrid. As the film closes, the village of Fuentebueno has achieved the miracle of irrigation. The water trickles down deep into the rich soil—that has lain fallow and deserted so many years. This is what is happening in Spain today, and from now on, Spanish Earth tells that story in images, of such great and lasting power,

that cannot help but move the spectator to action, participation. The film opens at noon at the 55th Street Playhouse. All roads lead to that theatre, let us hope, for a long time to come. We sincerely urge all lovers of Spain to support the Loyalist cause by seeing the film and passing the word around FAST! No Pasaran the Playhouse—without Passing In. Let that be our motto.

THE SPANISH EARTH. Produced by Contemporary Historians, Inc., directed by Joris Ivens, commentary and narration by Ernest Hemingway; photographed by John Perno; film editor, Helen van Dongen; music by Marc Blitzstein, arrangements by Virgil Thomson, sound direction by Irving Reis; distribution by Promethea Pictures, 1600 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Books of the Day

By Edwin Seaver

IT HAS ALWAYS SEEMED to me that the next best thing to a Soviet movie is another Soviet movie. Cramped with meaningful action and peopled with realizable human beings, these films make us feel that the way to "get away from it all" is to experience more of it. Well, the next best thing to another Soviet movie is Walter Duranty's Soviet novel: "One Life, One Kopeck" (Simon & Schuster; \$2). If you can put down this book unfinished once you've begun it, you're a stronger man than I am.

The subtitle of Duranty's novel—its first, by the way—might be: "The Education of a Bolshevik—if you don't take this word education too seriously. The education of Ivan Petrovich, his hero. "The first thing that Ivan Petrovich remembered, the first thing in all his life, was the warm smell of his mother's milk. The little piglet he'd pushed away to make room for him, and the huge woman that tore him away from the sick warm sow and hit him and said, 'You little sookin' ain' (son-of-a-bitch), and something about piglets being money and babies a devil's own nuisance."

THEN SOMEBODY KILLED somebody else and Ivan came into the big house as the companion of the young Barin. He went to school with the young Master and to a house where nice young men were not supposed to go, and when the czar's cops raided the place, the young Master got a scare and Ivan got five years in Siberia for slugging the cop. In Siberia the commandant was very condescending and took the boy Ivan into his house and suggested something one night that made Ivan put a corkscrew through his throat. But before this happened something really important had happened to Ivan. He had read a book.

It was a shocking book, the book of Karl Marx, called "Das Kapital," and just to own this book would have sent anyone to Siberia. But someone had owned it, and taken it to Siberia, and no doubt it had been found somewhere in his bunk and he had been eaten to death, and after that no one had cared much about the book any more, and it lay around until Ivan found it and began to read it.

One may make allowances, I think for Duranty's women. They're not awfully real. Also for his frequent references to the dark soul of the Russian people. (Duranty read too much Dostoyevsky at a very impressionable age, probably; he sees the brothers Karamazov under his bed every night). But as a pure and simple and enormously exciting thriller whose core is not nonsense but damn good sense, "One Life, One Kopeck" is the book for you.

WPA Caravan In Washington Tomorrow

Workers From All Parts of the Country Meet

By Mike Kantor

Washington tomorrow becomes a battle ground. From every corner of the country, WPA workers and their allied workers in every industry in the nation, are converging on the capital and the mighty caravan will stake its tents before the steps of Congress ready to give battle to the reactionaries and Tory congressmen for their bread, homes and children.

This epic-making trek of WPA workers, unprecedented since the historic Veterans March on Washington, includes longshoremen and seamen from San Francisco; lumbermen from the northwest; textile workers from North Carolina; miners from Pennsylvania; teachers from New York; farmers from Kansas and the mid-west; needle trades workers from the garment shops of New York and white collar and professional workers from every section of the United States.

They are traveling by bus, car, bicycle, freight, any way, and most of them are now only a few miles from the capital. Their slogans and battle chants, the immediate passing of the Schwellenbach-Allen bill in particular, are causing a panic among the Tories and fascist-minded politicians in Congress. The Schwellenbach-Allen bill which staves the firing of any relief worker until he can be absorbed in private industry and permits a temporary period to a WPA worker temporarily placed in private industry, is the chief demand of the marchers. They intend to camp in massed thousands before the very doors of Congress until that bill becomes law.

Advance groups have already arrived in Washington, and every condition possible for the convenience and comfort of the marchers are being set up. Tents, a full kitchen and cots have arrived and the caravan will enter the capital tomorrow ready to live there until their demands are met.

Songs written especially for the marchers will ring out in lusty chorus as a further reminder to Congress that the workers mean business. The songs, written by Edith Segal, and officially adopted by the Workers Alliance, have been printed and distributed in the thousands all over the country. Edith Segal, active member of the American Federation of Government Employees, Local 322 of Detroit, has written four songs, all of which are based on popular tunes and well known by the workers of America.

One of the most popular of these is "Soldier's Farewell," the words of which follow:

When the boys in Washington cut down the WPA They didn't count on hearing From the folks so far away, They'll be surprised to know That we're not staying home to pray.

For the Union makes us strong, Chorus: Solidarity Forever, Solidarity forever, Solidarity forever.

Another song is "Marching Through Georgia." Bring the pole and pines And bring the blankets and the beds Bring your softest pillow, You'll need it for your head. Bring your wife and kiddies And bring the boarder too. As we go marching to Washington, Chorus: Hurrah, hurrah, we're coming mighty strong, Hurrah, hurrah, it's here that we belong.

Give us work and not the dole, We sing this powerful song, As we go marching to Washington!

Not a Penny Less

A Hollywood producer working on a Civil War flicker received his "cost sheet" from his front office and he had been allotted \$1,000,000 to stage a battle that had lasted three days back in the 1860's and decided nothing for either side.

He complained to his office saying he could stage the battle for much less.

"The original battle didn't cost the Confederates and Union forces together more than \$750,000," he told his boss.

"The original battle was a flop," insisted the front office. "The New York office insists that this one be a hit."

MOTION PICTURES

Tom'row 9:30 A.M.

ANKING presents

"A Fragment of an Empire"

Directed by Friedrich Ermler

See the inner consciousness of a man changing in a changing world

Also held over from film

"Song of Ceylon"

AIR-COOLED

CAMEO 42 OF BWAY

21c to 1 P.M. Weekdays

7th Ave. & 50 St.

JESSIE

ROXY Matthews

"Gangway"

All 25c to 1

Seals 25c to 1 P.M. & Big Stage Revue

Continuous Daily 11 A.M. to 12 Midnight

BIROBJAN

& PALESTINA

Two Beautiful Features

CLINTON THEATRE

30 Clinton St., bet. Delancey & Rivington

BRONX

COOL AS A POOL

11th & Boston St.

Today & Tomorrow

PAUL MUNI BETTE DAVIS

"BORDERTOWN"

GEORGE BRENT ANITA LOUISE

"THE GO-GETTER"

Health Advice

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise. Reader questions will be referred to a doctor for reply. However, diagnosis of individual cases and prescriptions will not be attempted. When writing, please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Normalettes—Disguised Laxative

M. S., Sacramento, California, writes: "A friend has suggested that I take Normalettes. Have you any information concerning this product?"

Normalettes were proceeded against by the United States government in 1934. They are said to be tablets of ground plant material and coated with chalk and sugar.

Group 2 Normalettes contain, in addition, a laxative—phenolphthalein, which should never be used except by prescription. The dangers of phenolphthalein have been pointed out by us in the past.

Group 3 Normalettes also contain charcoal and baking soda. It is far wiser and cheaper in the long run to be examined by a reputable doctor or hospital clinic and follow the advice given rather than to indulge in self-diagnosis and self-medication.

Prolonged Bleeding and The Change of Life

N. C., Akron, Ohio, writes: "My mother is fifty-nine years old. She has been undergoing the change of life for the past two years. Sometimes she menstruates for months at a time. Is this normal or not?"

Sometimes the change of life is marked by irregular menstrual periods. Instead of bleeding every twenty-eight days, it may happen that for a few months there is no menstruation. When the bleeding occurs after this intermission, it lasts longer, for one week or even two.

But constant bleeding, which lasts for many months, indicates an abnormal condition. Only a thorough medical examination can determine the cause of this bleeding. Such a condition should never be neglected, even if the patient suffers no pain of any kind. Examination by a competent gynecologist should not be postponed. The trouble may be due to a minor disorder, which can be easily cured. However, it might also be a serious disease, such as tumor or cancer, which can be cured only in its initial stage, before too much time has elapsed.

Dots & Dashes

THROUGHOUT THE DAY

4:30-WOR—Kestling Orchestra

5:00-WOR—Radio City Orchestra

5:15-WFAP—While the City Sleeps—Sketch

5:30-WABC—Doris Kerr, Songs

5:45-WNEW—Richard Brooks, News

6:00-WOR—Uncle Don

6:15-WABC—Ray Weatherston, Songs

6:30-WFAP—Press-Radio News

WABC—Press-Radio News

6:35-WFAP—Today's Sports—Ford Bond

WJZ—Revelers Quartet

WABC—Sports Resume—Paul Douglas

6:45-WFAP—Billy and Betty—Sketch

WABC—Doris Kerr, Songs

7:00-WFAP—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch

WABC—Jack Fulton, Tenor

7:30-WFAP—Jorge Negrete, Baritone

WOR—Dorsey Gray, Motion Songs

WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch

8:00-WFAP—Lucille Manners, Soprano

Robert Simpson, Tenor, Revelers Quartet; Boudon Orchestra

WOR—Music for Today

WABC—Hammerstein Music Hall

8:30-WJZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch

WABC—Kemp Orchestra

8:45-WNEW—Richard Brooks, News

9:00-WFAP—Lynman Orchestra; Solstice

WABC—Hollywood Hotel

9:30-WOR—Kaye Orchestra

WJZ—Gracie Park Concert by Women's Symphony Orchestra

10:00-WFAP—Play, The Bragat, with Les Tremayne, Barbara Luddy

WOR—Fifth Part of Victor Rigo's Les Millefleurs, with Orson Welles

WJZ—Dorsey Gray, Motion Songs

Tenor: Edythe Wright, Songs

WABC—Haydn Concert, Paul Lamay, Conductor

FOR THE MUSIC LOVER

9:00 A.M. to 1 P.M.—WNYC—"The Master"

work hour

3:00-WABC—Concert Hall

3:40-WJZ—"Die Meistersinger" from Schubert

8:00-WFAP—Lucille Manners, Soprano

9:00-WOR—Grand Park Concert

10:00-WABC—Haydn Concert

Throughout the day—WQXR—Classical Selections

Selections

Selections

Selections

Selections

Selections

</

Young America

By George Poole

Today's orchids go to E. O. Harbin, who conducts a dandy informative column in the Epworth Highroad, entitled "The Play Leader." Each month, he outlines a number of activities which youth organizations have found to be educational and interesting.

Today's ideas are cribbed—and adapted—from his column, with thanks.

For instance:

What about building a short-wave radio sending and receiving set? Not only a set that can pull down the broadcasts from Madrid and the Soviet Union, but also a sending set that can put the group into communication with the hundreds of thousands of hams in other countries.

Such a group in a branch, for instance, could sponsor broadcasts from EAR in Spain, to which the young people in the neighborhood would be invited. You can bet that these people, who had built the set with their own hands, would be darn anxious to get lots of other youth to come and hear their broadcast.

Such a group, too, could work in close collaboration with a Journalism group in putting out a news-bulletin based on their exchange of news with other radio amateurs.

Toys for Poor Kids

Another tip that we can take is one that Mr. Harbin forwards from the Douglas, Arizona, fire department. Here, the YWCA and other social agencies collect broken and worn out toys, and in their spare time, the firemen repaint them, mend the broken parts, and give them at Christmas time to the poorer kids in the neighborhood.

This is an activity that is particularly well adapted to our League branches. It can be done, not only to get toys for the poor kids in the neighborhood, but also to get toys for the children of class-war prisoners, and also, on a big scale, to get toys for the children of Spain.

Here's another tip—this one from the Cook County YCL. They've set up a series of standards in athletics—so much time for a hundred-yard dash, so many feet for a baseball throw, so many seconds for the fifty-yard swim, etc. All YCLers passing this test are given a badge—or, as they do it in the colleges, a letter. Other counties can copy.

The first issue of the branch presidents manual will soon appear. The comrades working on it are planning big things. The first issue will have articles by Carl Ross, Henry Winston, Francis Franklin and a host of other leading comrades in our League. In addition to the political articles there will be many practical and helpful suggestions on how to carry on educational and entertaining branch activities. Milton Whitman, president of the Brighton Beach branch, the largest in the country, is Editor and Dave Richards is Managing Editor.



"I pronounce you man and wife. And strongly urge you married strife if you want to know what married bliss is. Go to the Lido with the missus."

'Love on the Run' to LIDO

Water Frolic and Dance

Carnival De Luxe Featuring

UNIQUE WATER SPORTS

Mirth Galore with Water Funsters

• GEORGE CRONIN • OLYMPIC STARS

• BILL MARQUETTE • OUTDOOR POOL

• STANLEY DUKE • ROOF TERRACE

• 2 BALLROOMS •

Vernon Andrade's Renaissance Orchestra

AUSPICES OF THE YOUTH SECTION, I. W. O.

TICKETS AT DOOR 50c. IN ADVANCE 30c. SOLD AT:

WORKERS BOOKSHOP, 15 EAST 12th STREET

HARLEM BOOKSHOP, 115 WEST 12th STREET

OFFICE OF THE I.W.O., 80 FIFTH AVENUE

Lockers FREE, Bath and Towel 15c, or bring your own

CAMP UNITY

Wingdale New York

Announces that for this

week-end it is

FILLED TO

CAPACITY

If you are planning to spend

your vacation at Camp

Unity the management ur-

gently requests you to leave

for camp on Sunday morn-

ing when ample accommo-

modations will be available.

WEEKLY RATES: \$10 FOR BUNGALOWS

\$17 FOR TEXTS • \$10 PER DAY

For information: New York City Office,

Room 209, 25 E. 12th St. Tel: AL 4-1148

CAMP CARS

Leave Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx

Park East every day at 10:30 A.M. Mon-

day 10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M. Friday and

Saturday 10 A.M., 2:30 P.M. and 7 P.M.

For Fun and Frolic

Vacation at

CAMP

KINDERLAND

Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

"The Camp for Young and Old"

Situated on lovely Sylvan Lake

with facilities for swimming and

boating. All sports: tennis, hand-

ball, badminton, etc. A congenial

social life with dancing every

night. Excellent cuisine and ser-

vice of the best.

Rates: \$17 and \$18 per week

\$3 per day

CAMP CARS leave Co-operative House,

2700 Bronx Park E., daily including

Sunday at 10 A.M., Friday and Sat-

urday at 10 A.M., 2:30 P.M. and 7 P.M.

For information call city office, 20

E. 12th St. CIBANCY 2-1139.

CAMP F.O.N.

WEST NORWOOD, N. J.

RATES PER WEEK \$11

\$120 Week-End

Bungalows for 2-4. Public Service Buses

leave every Fri. 8:10, Sat. 9:30 A.M.

1:30 P.M. from 18th St. and St. Nich-

olas Ave. (BROOKLYN) Direct to Camp.

Also every hour to Branch Ave. West

Norwood. Fare 50c. For information

call WIL 5-6994.

AVANTA FARM

WATER PARK, N. Y. - Phone 9723

ROYAL HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB

Greenfield Park New York

On the scenic hills of the

SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS

BEN SHAW

and Group from New Theatre

ARTIST ARTISTS

Floridian Marionettes

All Sports-Dancing Nightly

RATES \$22.50 & UP

SPECIAL LOW RATES

FOR MEMBERS OF

WORKERS ORGANIZATION

DAY CAMP FOR CHILDREN

For information call—New York Office

521 Fifth Avenue—MURRAY Hill 3-8773

Management: H. Davis & J. Doroshkin

CAMP

UNITED

WEEKLY RATES: \$10 FOR BUNGALOWS

\$17 FOR TEXTS • \$10 PER DAY

For information: New York City Office,

Room 209, 25 E. 12th St. Tel: AL 4-1148

CAMP CARS

Leave Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx

Park East every day at 10:30 A.M. Mon-

day 10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M. Friday and

Saturday 10 A.M., 2:30 P.M. and 7 P.M.

For Fun and Frolic

Vacation at

CAMP

KINDERLAND

Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

"The Camp for Young and Old"

Situated on lovely Sylvan Lake

with facilities for swimming and

boating. All sports: tennis, hand-

ball, badminton, etc. A congenial

social life with dancing every

night. Excellent cuisine and ser-

vice of the best.

Rates: \$17 and \$18 per week

\$3 per day

CAMP CARS leave Co-operative House,

2700 Bronx Park E., daily including

Sunday at 10 A.M., Friday and Sat-

urday at 10 A.M., 2:30 P.M. and 7 P.M.

For information call city office, 20

E. 12th St. CIBANCY 2-1139.

CAMP F.O.N.

WEST NORWOOD, N. J.

RATES PER WEEK \$11

\$120 Week-End

Bungalows for 2-4. Public Service Buses

leave every Fri. 8:10, Sat. 9:30 A.M.

1:30 P.M. from 18th St. and St. Nich-

olas Ave. (BROOKLYN) Direct to Camp.

Yanks Win Another Thriller in Twelfth

Oecil Travis' wild throw with

bases loaded in twelfth inning gave

the Yankees a clean sweep of the

series with the Washington Senators

at the Yankee Stadium. The

score was 4-3. Red Ruffing was the

winning pitcher, Wes Ferrell the

loser.

Washington got off to an early

start, tallying twice in the first in-

ning on Stone's home run with Travis

on first as the result of a walk.

Ruffing lead off with a single in

the Yanks third. Crossett walked.

Kubel let Rolfe's grounder go

through his legs. DIMaggio beat out

an infield hit. Gehrig hit into a

double play, Rolfe scoring for the

third run of the inning. Wes Fer-

rell's single with Rick Ferrell on sec-

ond as the result of Jake Powell's

two base error tied up the game.

Rolfe singled in the twelfth. Di-

Maggio doubled and Gehrig was

purposely passed, filling the bases.

Dickey hit into a double play. Hen-

rich was purposely passed. Then

Travis muffed Lazzeri's grounder

and threw wild, Rolfe scoring the

winning run.

Washington 200 010 000 000—3 11-2

New York 003 000 000 001—4 10-1

THIS WEEK-END

At the Camp Fire

FRIDAY NIGHT: Latest news dramatized.

A take-off on a "psychological

drama." New issues of the "Tel-

ler." • Mass Singing. • Mand-

lin virtuoso in popular and classical

selections. Masters of ceremony:

Mendy Shain and Felix Dassin.

On the Stage

SATURDAY NIGHT: Second perform-

ance of Ben Segal's "Plant in the

Sun," originally produced at Nige-

lodge. • Trio and Nigeldagel

Chorus in new program.

On the Screen

SUNDAY NIGHT: French labor film.

Sports and Activities for

Young and Old

SWIMMING

Dancing Every Night

Only

\$16 per week—\$3 per day

CAMP LEAVE daily from 2700 Bronx

Park E. at 10:30 A.M. Fri. & Sat.

Auto Workers Show That CIO Drive in Sports Too

By Mike Kantor

The United Automobile Workers of America may be better known as one of the great CIO unions in the country but when the national labor sport league gets started, the U.A.W. will be in the vanguard of this movement too.

The boys in Detroit, Flint and other auto cities are plenty excited about the great progress being made in labor sports. Never content with being merely onlookers in the forward march of American workers they're started to break into labor sports in a big way.

Melvin West, recreational director of the U.A.W. in an interview recently said:

"Anybody who has ever worked in a factory will understand why workers need exercise. Working people usually have to make the same movements all day long, which means that certain parts of their bodies will be developed, while other parts will be neglected. A punch press operator for instance after a number of years will notice that he does not walk straight anymore. From constant bending his spine has suffered. Almost any trade has similar disadvantages for the body."

The thousands of members in the U.A.W. are solidly behind the new drive in labor sports. They do things quickly and efficiently here too. Yesterday the union staged a professional boxing show at the Arena Gardens and will use the proceeds to set up two gyms for their members.

Their baseball season has been a tremendous success and one of the major causes for the rapid rise in interest among the auto workers for a permanent and well-developed labor sport league. Twenty-four of the 48 teams in the U.A.W.'s inter-

Vet Hoyt Blanks Phils for Dodgers

Walter Hoyt, veteran of many

years in the major leagues, found

that the only way to pitch a win-

ning game for the Brooklyn Dod-

gers is to hold the other team score-

less. So Hoyt shut out the Phils in

the first game of a doubleheader

yesterday at Ebbetts Field, holding

them to six hits before 3,000 fans.

Hugh Mulcahy started on the

mound for Philadelphia, pitching

seven innings. Orville Jorgens

finished the game. Hugh got into

trouble in the first inning when

singles by Cooney, Bucher and

Manush gave the Dodgers one run.

In the third, three more singles

gave Brooklyn another tally. The

Dodgers took to Jorgens with two

singles, a sacrifice and a walk in

the eighth to score their third run.

Philadelphia threatened in the

sixth when singles by Mulcahy and

Norris and a scratch hit by Randy

Moore filled the bases with two

outs, but Hoyt forced Cammille to

foul out to Spencer, ending the in-

ning.

Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 6-1

Brooklyn 100 100 013—3 7-0

Mulcahy, Jorgens and Grace;

Hoyt and Spencer.

Youngsters Get Chance

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 19 (UP)—

The St. Louis Cardinals and the

Rochester International League

Club will sponsor a "baseball camp"

for ambitious youngsters at Titus-

ville, Aug. 30.

Approximately 300 ball players

from 17 to 23 years of age will meet

for workouts which will last several

days. Several in the group are ex-

pected to obtain minor league con-

tracts.

Player Club G. A. B. N. F. C.

Madwick, Cardinals 130 431 90 160 401

P. Warner, Pirates 104 430 74 167 350

Gehrig, Tigers 85 368 92 138 315

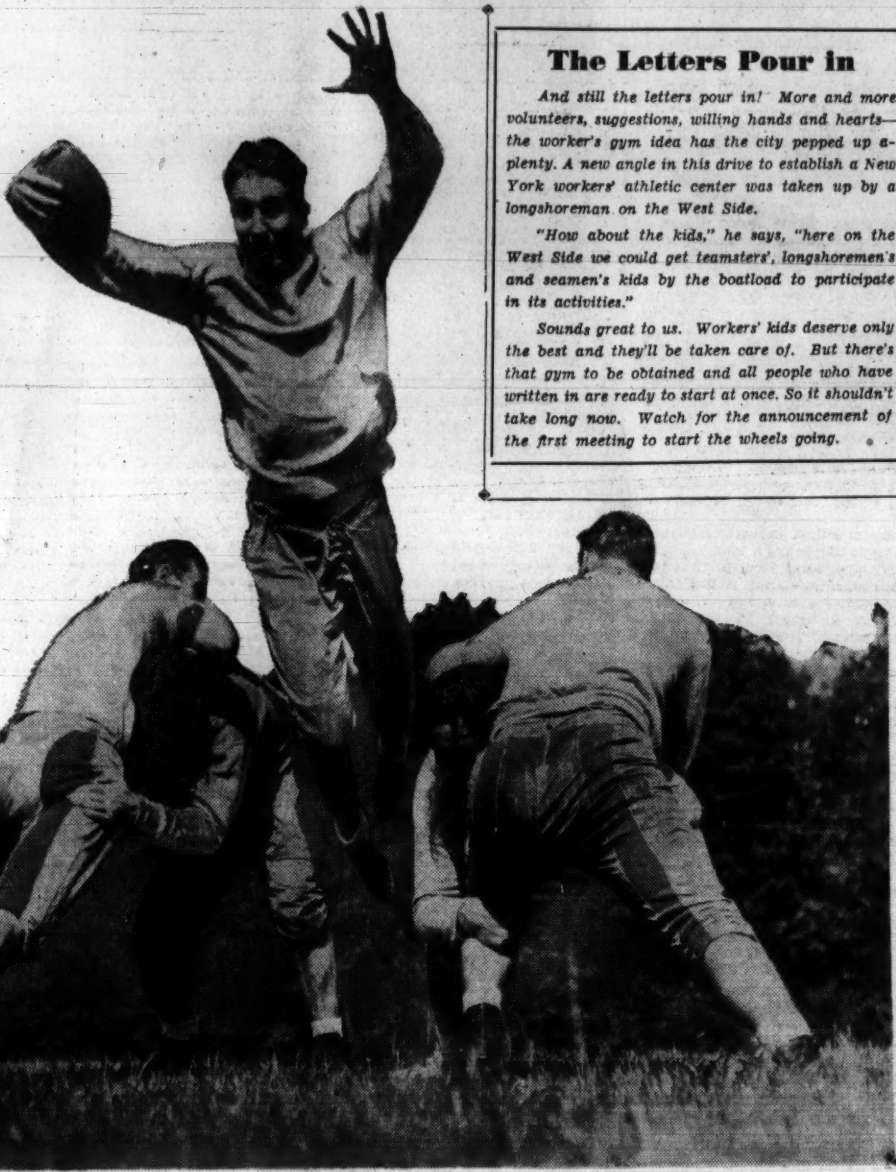
DIMaggio, Yankees 105 438 113 150 374

Phil, Senators 85 337 49 122 373

One Side, Baseball—Here We Come!

Too early for foot-
ball? Not on your
life. Here comes the
first delegation of
piskiners paving the
way for the annual
fall hysteria.

These are the All-
American football
stars preparing for
the curtain raising
game with the pro
New York Giants on
September 8th. We
want a touchdown-n-
n-n!



The Letters Pour in

And still the letters pour in! More and more volunteers, suggestions, willing hands and hearts—the worker's gym idea has the city pepped up a-plenty. A new angle in this drive to establish a New York workers' athletic center was taken up by a longshoreman on the West Side.

"How about the kids," he says, "here on the West Side we could get teamsters', longshoremen's and seamen's kids by the boatload to participate in its activities."

Sounds great to us. Workers' kids deserve only the best and they'll be taken care of. But there's that gym to be obtained and all people who have written in are ready to start at once. So it shouldn't take long now. Watch for the announcement of the first meeting to start the wheels going.

TOMORROW NITE

That IWO Water Carnival and Dance for Spain to-morrow night at the Lido is going to be one of the big things of the year. Swimming champs and pretty females, a swell band and a grand ballroom, a great cause and a lot of fun—you can't miss it. Step out to the Lido tomorrow and take your girl friend. She'll kiss you for it.

Come, Come, Mr. Farr, Are You for Fascism Or for Democracy?

Toronto Article Quotes English Heavy as Being for Fascism—But He's a Good Union Man